

City of Flint Captain Faces Union Charges; No Strikes at '40 Fair

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 10, 1940

Union Accuses Gainard of 'Neglect'

NEW YORK (P)—The National Maritime Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced today it had filed charges of neglect of duty against Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, Master of the City of Flint, accusing him of disregarding the safety of his men during the vessel's recent adventures at the hands of a German prize crew.

The Union said the charges were filed by William L. Standard, its attorney, with Commander R. S. Field, Director of Marine Inspection and Navigation, in Washington. Mr. Standard asked that Captain Gainard's license be revoked.

Strikes and Lockouts Barred at 1940 Fair

NEW YORK (P)—An agreement barring strikes or lockouts in the 1940 New York World's Fair has been signed by the Fair's management and Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Delays resulting from strikes slowed building of the exposition and drew criticism from foreign exhibitors who complained the electricians and other union workers were making exorbitant wage demands. The new agreement provides for arbitration of disputes and a 30-hour, five-day week.

Pendergast Machine Bows to Cleanup Demand

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (P)—The Pendergast Machine capitulated yesterday to demands for a City Government cleanup at next Tuesday's special charter election.

James M. Pendergast, nephew of the imprisoned Boss Tom, ordered ward workers to support a proposed amendment to terminate next April the terms of all City elective officials. Under present provisions the office-holders would serve until April, 1942. The special election was called after several civic groups united in a drive to end what they termed wasteful, extravagant management of city affairs under Pendergast's domination.

A. F. of L. Replies to Racket Charge

MIAMI, Fla. (P)—The American Federation of Labor closed its executive council meeting last night after deciding to meet again in Washington May 18 and approving Nov. 18 as the convention date in New Orleans.

The council's final major act was to defend the federation against charges that there were racketeers in labor ranks.

China Grateful for Promise of U. S. Credits

CHUNGKING, China (P)—The China Times said today the Chinese people are grateful for a United States Senate Committee recommendation which would open the way to new credits to China.

(A bill approved Thursday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with Finnish aid would double the \$100,000,000 capital of the Export-Import Bank, and RFC Chairman Jesse Jones disclosed China probably would get an additional \$20,000,000 for purchases in the United States.)

Netherlands to Build Three Cruisers

THE HAGUE (P)—The Netherlands Government announced today it would build three battle cruisers to defend the Netherlands (East) Indies.

Eire President Signs Emergency Act

DUBLIN (P)—The Emergency Act giving Eire's Government new powers to cope with the outlawed Irish Republican Army was signed into law last night by President Hyde. The Irish Supreme Court earlier had approved the measure which permits the Government to intern suspects without trial.

Several suspected I. R. A. leaders and members are held in Irish prisons. Under the act, although prisoners may be held without trial, they have the right of appeal to a military tribunal.

U. S. Provides Policyholders First Data on Insurance Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—America had available today the first comparative basis in history compiled under Federal auspices of the Nation's 26 largest life insurance companies, controlling between them \$24,000,000,000 worth of assets.

The figures were gathered by the Securities and Exchange Commission for the Temporary National Economic Committee. The amounts involved are so huge that William O. Douglas, former head of the SEC, now of the Supreme Court, called them when the present study began the "fulcrum of economic power" in the United States.

Now today, in one enormous volume of 322 pages, the different companies are compared, point by point, not only as to their assets, what they charge in interest on policy loans, what they have invested in real estate and how much the real estate pays, to a series of tables on "net cost of insurance to policyholders," which indicates to the buyer what he pays per \$1,000 of insurance as compared to his neighbor, who has put his money in a rival company.

Policyholders Are Safeguarded
The figures are of immediate interest to holders of the 98,000,000 policies involved, and of broader concern to the country at large in questions of national economy affected by the vast holdings of mortgages, securities, and collateral covered in the 10-year period, 1929-1938.

The figures bear out the statement made by Mr. Douglas at the start of the inquiry, that "no policyholder need have any concern that any facts brought out in this inquiry will in any way jeopardize the protection which he counts upon through his insurance policy."

The companies appear with possibly one or two exceptions of small companies to be in sound shape, but their relative degree of success shows wide divergence. One item indicates that the big companies accumulated a gain of \$751,235,000 in the 10-year period, from "surrenders, lapses, and changes of policies." The TNEC will hold an inquiry on all these figures next week, in which it will ask witnesses to develop figures which, on the surface, indicate that big profits were made from the high lapse rate.

Earlier testimony before TNEC has shown a particularly high lapse rate in the "poor man's" industrial policies. Biggest gainers from surrenders and lapses were the \$5,000,000,000 Metropolitan, which included \$212,394,000 under this item, and the even larger amount of \$237,874,000 listed by the Prudential, the next biggest company.

Loans to Policyholders
The companies made a big return from "policy loans," representing the 5½ per cent charge for lending out to policyholders their own money, which they have already paid in. The figures now published for the first time reveal that such loans provided no less than 18 per cent of the total income of the 26 companies in 1938.

Criticism has been heard of the 5½ per cent rate as too high, in view of reduction in interest rates elsewhere, and the figures show that the companies actually averaged a return of 5.79 per cent from this source, as contrasted with only 3.47 per cent on their bond interest, and 4.74 per cent from mortgages.

The most controversial feature is that at the end, where SEC accountants boldly tell policyholders the comparative cost of insurance in each company on the basis of the 1939 dividend scale. Here follows the first comparison in this group, the "net cost of \$1,000 ordinary life insurance in whole life policies, age 25" in "standard participating policies—"

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

He Got Ahead



By a Staff Artist
William S. Knudsen
President General Motors Corporation

Knudsen Emphasizes Quality In Products of U. S. Industry

This is the sixth in a series of personal interviews with leading American businessmen being presented biweekly in The Christian Science Monitor, bringing into focus the contributions that criticized business has made and is making to the national welfare. Today's interview is with William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation.

By Harold Fleming

Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Mr. Knudsen's headquarters are in Detroit, but he comes to New York occasionally for board meetings. Write to Detroit," they told me at the New York General Motors headquarters.

Mr. Knudsen is one of those picturesque figures of the automobile industry, itself one of the most picturesque of American industries. He was born in Copenhagen

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Dartmouth Carnival Goes On As 1940 Queen Begins Reign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—The 30th annual version of the Dartmouth Winter Carnival continued apace with its merry, snow capers this morning as the campus discussed the latest addition to its long, beautiful hierarchy of Carnival Queens—Her Majesty, Miss Marjorie Jean Carlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Not even the good snow conditions—which showed evidence of becoming better before the day is out—could divert breakfast and "brunch" conversations from Miss Carlin and her achievements.

The 1940 Queen can cook and sew. She also announced that she neither smokes nor drinks. Nor, oddly enough, does she ski—although the Carnival snows are enticing today. But she skates, which redeems her considerably in the eyes of Dartmouth's huskier athletes.

Pictures: Pages 9 and 10.

Intimate Message from Washington

Youth of Nation March on Washington to Get What They Want, but Even Mrs. Roosevelt, Their Good Friend, Says They Want Too Much

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"Mr. Youth goes to Washington" this week end. He is 3,000 strong. He parades up Pennsylvania Avenue led by a modern Joan of Arc, crusading for "jobs, peace, education and civil liberty."

From Southern tenant farm, from New York's East Side, from exclusive eastern colleges, from church groups and labor unions the younger generation has been summoned by the American Youth Congress to a "Citizenship Institute."

"Citizenship Institute" usually implies a quiet forum where the audience sits around and asks questions of experts on public affairs. But not youth! At least, not that fraction of youth associated with the National Youth Congress!

It knows what it wants and believes that the Government can supply it. It is seeking security, in the form of jobs, enough income to get married and establish a home, schooling that will lead more directly to jobs. Most of all it does not want to go to war.

The American Youth Congress is the nearest approach there is in the United States to a youth movement. It was founded in 1934 at New York University by Miss Viola Ilma, a young woman who has since bolted. Today, the Youth Congress claims representation of 4,000,000 of the Nation's 21,000,000 young people.

Still Welcomes Communists
Just as Fascist and Communist youths abroad have enthusiastically followed their favorite governments, so the Youth Congress has patterned its assembly as closely as possible after the United States Congress with "Senators" from nationally-organized groups and "Representatives" from local or state organizations. Since the Communist ticket is generally legal in the United States, the young people have made no move to oust the representatives of the Young Communist League and other groups described by the Dies Committee as "Communist fronts."

For several years, Youth Congress spokesmen have come to Washington each year to ask Congress to pass the \$500,000,000 American Youth Act to furnish jobs and schooling for young people, but no one has paid much attention to them. Even their close friend, Mrs. Roosevelt, has told them their demands were exorbitant.

Now that the Communist issue has been raised against the Youth Congress, it is getting much more attention. The Dies Committee found that the Young Communist League had at times exerted undue influence on the Congress, but at the same time it noted the vast majority of members

Taxpayers Strike at Cost Of Constables

Boston alliance asserts 59 are hired in violation of civil service at \$100,000 expense.

In a denunciation of alleged wasteful spending at City Hall, the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance today demanded an investigation by the Finance Commission of the hiring of large numbers of political workers under the guise of constables, and a halt in other expenditures on School Street which it declared are needlessly siphoning away large amounts of the taxpayers' money.

Quoting the records of the City Clerk, the Alliance charged that 59 constables are employed as minor functionaries in various city departments, in violation of civil service laws, and declared that this item alone is responsible for the waste of \$100,000 a year. Mayor Tobin's 1940 budget "does not reflect strict adherence to the non-hiring policy," nor does it constitute the alleged "irreducible minimum" for city expenditures, the Alliance continued. The group recommended the Finance Commission investigate Boston's heavy personnel costs, which it described as 60 per cent above the average for other large cities.

It urged that two Associate Transit Commissioners at \$5,000 a year each be dropped, that "lame duck" appointments of the last administration be cleared out, and that drastic reductions in the personnel of the Assessing Department be made, along with a reorganization of that office.

The city now employs 84 constables at salaries ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,300 per year, the Alliance said. "This is a well-known method of rewarding political supporters with public employment," the bulletin declared.

It was recalled by political observers today that mayors are accustomed to approve appointment of a limited number of constables selected by City Councilors, as a device to keep "the boys" on the Council in line. If a Councilor "plays ball with his honor," he may be allowed to name two constables. If he shows independence, he may be allowed only one. If he harasses the mayor when important measures come up for Council approval, he may be shown the door when he seeks to get a friend a job.

Twenty-seven constables are assigned to the Sanitary Division of the Public Works Department, nine to the Street Laying Out Department, and smaller numbers to the Law Department, Collector's office and Water Department. The Alliance cited a Finance Commission report of 1936 in which it was disclosed that upon close examination, department heads admitted that not more than half a dozen of the 50 then employed were necessary.

Mussolini First on List For Welles' Peace Talks; British Bar 'Phony' Pact



International
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State
Sumner Welles
Undersecretary of State

Britain to Welcome Welles But Bars 'Phony' Peace

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10.—While President Roosevelt's latest peace moves are warmly welcomed here, both in government circles and in the press, it would be misleading to fail to point out that there is a general conviction that the times are not yet ripe for such peace steps even to begin to bear fruit.

One statement here, bearing an authoritative stamp, says: "Undersecretary Sumner Welles can be certain of a cordial welcome as the President's representative and may be sure of receiving all information with which the British Government can provide him, in order to enable the President to form a clearer view of the European situation."

But the statement then declares: "The British and French Governments have made abundantly clear the conditions under which they can see a termination of hostilities."

Allies Stand Firm
In other words, so far as any actual peace hopes are concerned the Allies have not the slightest notion of modifying their present intentions which imply the defeat or the overthrow of the Nazi regime and full reparation of the wrongs done by the Reich to Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as freedom for Austria to choose its future course.

The Allied Governments, it is stated, "have also made equally clear the principles for which they are fighting, principles which they believe are no less dear to the people of the United States than they are to those of the European democracies who have taken up arms in their defense."

It would be a mistake to dismiss this as mere phraseology. On the contrary its inclusion in the official inspired statement issued on the announcement of Mr. Welles' European trip and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's peace conversations with neutral nations is particularly significant.

Basis of Co-operation
For the truth is that the feeling has been growing here lately that while American co-operation in laying the foundations of a future peace is genuinely welcomed, this

can only be the case if America shows it really appreciates the fact that Britain and France—as they are honestly convinced—fighting for "principles no less dear to the people of the United States" than to themselves.

In other words, if the United States were to approach the problem of making peace on the assumption voiced by former President Hoover and certain other American Statesmen that this is "just another European war," and is "merely power politics," there would be the sudden and unpleasant discovery that the British are not interested in any peace efforts from abroad on that basis.

This would be even more sharply true of any attempts at the immediate conclusion of a compromised peace. The fact that this war may seem in some respects to deserve the appellation "phony war" by no means justifies the assumption that the Allies would be prepared to accept a "phony" peace.

Welcome Assured
Provided he comes with this clearly understood Mr. Welles is certain to receive every co-operation from the British and French Governments, similarly Mr. Hull's peace talks with neutrals—which an official statement merely says is noted with interest—will be welcomed and supported by the British Government proportionately as they take into consideration that it is Britain's solid conviction that it is fighting scarcely less for the rights and independent existence of the small European neutral nations than for its own.

There is nothing in this attitude in the least ill-disposed to any of President Roosevelt's peace moves which are deeply appreciated both by the peoples and leaders here. But an understanding now of this viewpoint, which is rooted deep in the feelings and hearts of the French and British people that they are fighting to put an end once and for all to the evils that are or would, if triumphant, soon become a menace to America no less to themselves, is certain to avoid much misunderstanding and bitterness later.

'Belief gains ground in Capital talks may lead to conference of all world neutrals.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The summoning of an international conference of all interested neutrals is seen here as one of the natural outcomes of the new initiative in behalf of ultimate peace which President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have just taken.

The objective of such a conference would be not only to strengthen the security of the neutral nations from the war itself but to prepare themselves to make a large and constructive contribution toward normal conditions when peace becomes possible.

The President and the Secretary of State are proceeding at once to give effect to their sudden and significant announcements of yesterday, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, whom Mr. Roosevelt is dispatching to Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain to "gather information" on "present conditions in Europe," has been instructed to sail Feb. 17 on the Rex which will also carry Ambassador Myron C. Taylor to his new post at the Vatican. Mr. Welles' first interview with a foreign official will be with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Dictator.

Open to Every Neutral

Secretary Hull is taking immediate steps to extend his informal conversations with the non-belligerent countries so as to take in every neutral capital of the world that is willing to co-operate in facing the "two common problems of future peace." These two common problems Secretary Hull names as the restoration of a sound international economic system and the world-wide reduction of armaments.

In arriving at the clearest possible meaning of these separate but related moves on the part of the President and Secretary Hull, informed observers in Washington are accepting the assumption that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Secretary Hull has any intention of causing a situation which will reward aggression as the result of the war, nor do they assume to tell Britain and France—who are now bearing the burden for taking a stand which most Americans readily criticized them for not taking earlier—what must be done to end the war.

Only a Prelude to Peace

There has been no intimation at the White House that President Roosevelt has changed his view that a durable peace settlement is not attainable now or as the result of hurried effort at early mediation would be premature. But the President does not believe that it is premature to have Mr. Welles undertake a careful, co-ordinated, first-hand synthesis of the present position and to equip the President with a synthesis of the whole European picture.

As an important step toward a conference of interested neutrals, Secretary Hull has already developed close and co-operative relations with the leading neutral powers. Soon after the outbreak of the war the European neutrals, through their ambassadors and their ministers, have been discussing their problems at the White House and the State Department and it is reliably reported that they themselves have suggested the possibility of joining with the neutral republics of the Western Hemisphere in a common bloc to secure and safeguard their non-belligerent positions.

The larger purpose of the Secretary Hull now wishes to serve is to enlist the mutual interests of the neutrals in preserving their neutrality onto the next level of co-operation and direct the whole weight of neutral influence toward preparation for a better peace and willingness to contribute wholeheartedly to such a peace.

The conference of neutrals would be in the nature of a preliminary peace conference and it would have as one of its major aims the objective stated in Secretary Hull's formal statement issued yesterday, namely, the restoration of normal economic relations in the world.

Wellesley Gets Gift of \$25,000

Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, today announced to 200 delegates at the nineteenth annual council of the Wellesley Alumni Association the gift of \$25,000 from Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, of New York City. This gift, according to Dr. McAfee, was "to be allocated to whichever of the projects you think most useful." Mrs. Pratt, who was the first woman member of the Board of Aldermen in New York City and first national Congresswoman from New York, gave Wellesley \$25,000 in 1929 to found the Ruth Baker Pratt Chair of Government.

Summary: War and Peace

Cordial welcome to President Roosevelt's latest peace overtures was registered in Britain, although it was strongly pointed out that the Allies would not modify their present war aims.

Vote of confidence in Premier Daladier's French Government was expected to follow secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies on the conduct of the war.

Russia's offensive on the Finnish Mannerheim defenses, marked by no outstanding gains, continued with infantry attack of such rapidity and in such numbers that Finnish officers reported that ammunition supplies were temporarily exhausted faster than replenishments could be rushed to the front.

Western Front activity was characterized by minor skirmishes and the usual patrol activities of both sides.

At sea Britain disclosed the sinking of two U-boats by a single destroyer, raising the unofficial number of German submarine sinkings to at least 40.

The Week in Focus: Roosevelt in Peace Move; Europe Cautiously Cordial

Pelley Praises Dies Probe; Turks Seize Nazi Shipyard

By Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States wants to avoid participation in war. It is determined to have much to do with peace. President Roosevelt's dramatic disclosure Friday that he was sending Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, on a special mission to Italy, Germany, France, Britain, reaffirmed the peace-mindedness of America's President.

It was further apparent in Secretary of State Hull's revelation that he was opening conversations with all the neutral governments in respect to eventual peace. While Mr. Hull contacts the neutral governments, the President through Mr. Welles will be contacting belligerent nations. The President's dramatic peace pleas of last year failed to stave off war. Now he is laying more solid foundations for that time when peace must surely come.

Simultaneously with this latest Washington effort to mobilize a peace offensive, Myron C. Taylor, the President's appointee as his personal representative to the Vatican, was preparing to sail to

consult in Rome on peace issues. It is obvious that the President is exploring every avenue in an endeavor to avoid that frightful carnage that is so frequently predicted for the spring when the war machines are scheduled to start the "total" war.

Europe's first reactions to the President's move were ones of cautious cordiality. London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, reported a genuine willingness to co-operate with Mr. Welles, in spite of skepticism as to the benefits to be gained by his visits. That Italy was included in the Welles itinerary puzzled London. The obvious omission of Russia and any reference to the Russo-Finnish conflict indicated that the White House was only aiming to dissolve one war at a time.

Second reactions to the Roosevelt peace drive may be more explicit as its outlines become clearer. It is better understood. Certain it is that Mr. Roosevelt is still peace-maker at heart, still determined not to miss a chance to throw his weight on the world's scales for peace.

Finnish Resistance

For another week the Finns have barred Europe's northern door to the Soviets. And in doing so they have been unmercifully pounded. The worst air attacks of the war have occurred. Soviet fliers have tried to break the Finnish morale by bombings. There have been repeated Soviet assaults on the Mannerheim Line. That that line might be bending if not breaking was the gist of Friday's Red Army communiqué. Moscow claimed 13 Mannerheim "artillery forts" captured. The Finns denied the line had been pierced, though admitting terrific pressure.

American Aid: Pressure for more direct and immediate American aid to Finland increased as the week progressed. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank to permit a \$20,000,000 "non-military" loan to Finland. The Senate seemed heading also toward a \$5,891,000 no-strings-attached loan to the Finns—the amount of the Finnish post-war debt payments.

The possibility that a Finnish bond issue might be floated brighter this week as the House

urged the SEC to expedite consideration of the matter. Meanwhile private funds continued to be amassed for the Finns. The Red Cross also spent thousands for Finnish relief.

Allied Help: If wishes were horses—should we say airplanes and anti-aircraft guns?—indeed would the Finns be abundantly supplied with arms by the Allies. True, both Britain and France are giving more and more military aid to Finland. But that aid falls far short of what Finland needs. And The Christian Science Monitor reports on best authority that the Allies have no intention of formally intervening. One war at a time is the Allies' motto.

Red Hot Copper: The sudden realization this week that American copper might be arming Russia, perhaps even Germany, caused a near sensation in Wash-

Sea war: That ships are being sunk daily in the Nazi-Allied struggle is generally admitted. But such conflicting reports appear on sea losses that all figures are thrown in doubt. For example, the Nazis claim that 32 Allied or neutral vessels were sunk during the week ending



Trenton, N. J., State Gazette

Sudden Loss of Appetite



Worcester, Boston Herald

Everyday Movies: "Have you got one that won't make me think of wars, strikes or murders?"



J. N. Darling, Washington Post

"We Can't Give You Anything But Love"

ington. The rapidly mounting exportation of this important war material to Russia suggested that copper too might be put on the moral embargo list. To vote aid to Finland and yet arm its enemy at the same time was too incongruous. There were indications that if an embargo on copper were not imposed, at least a rationing system might be worked out that would not result so clearly in the arming of an aggressor.

American disapproval of Russian aggression flamed forth in another Washington episode. The House—missing the bus by only three votes—almost recommended severance of diplomatic relations with Moscow. Secretary Hull before a Senate Committee admitted that Russia had not fully lived up to its obligations since U. S. recognition of the Soviet Government in 1933. But he pointed out diplomatic representation in Moscow at least permits one to protest to the Kremlin. It does not, he indicated, imply moral approval of Soviet aggression.

Nazi-Allied War

Feb. 4. The British pare the figure to 14. That naval "battle of statistics" ran thus:

In a North Sea shipping raid the Nazis claimed 14 ships sunk. Later seven of those vessels reached British ports. Germany published her sea

losses this week, admitting 42 ships sunk up to the end of January, while Lloyd's placed German losses by sinking and capture at 47. Allied and neutral losses Germany puts at 409. Britain's reply to Germany's claims was a terse: "These are the correct figures; the others (German) aren't." The British tabulation admitted only 274 Allied or neutral merchantmen lost.

Land war: Another week of relative inactivity on the Western Front. The Allied Supreme War Council, meeting in Paris, reported complete Franco-British accord as to war policy.

The French Chamber of Deputies, holding its first secret session of the war, discussed the Government's conduct of the war and German espionage in France.

During the week another Canadian contingent of soldiers arrived in England. American planes, it was also revealed, were now reaching the Allies. Authoritative Washington sources disclosed that 1,100 U. S. warplanes had already reached British and French fighting forces.

Near East: When on Friday Turkey suddenly seized the German-owned Krupp shipyards adjacent to Istanbul, Nazi influence in the Near East took a new dive. Reports that Turkey was expelling a hundred or so German technicians added to the impression. The story was that a

far-flung German sabotage plot had been uncovered. Turkey's action emphasized the fact that war clouds are lowering in the Near East. Taken so soon after the Balkan Entente gathering at Belgrade, after the Turkish Foreign Ministers' cordial meeting with King

But perhaps the most significant Senate economy action was on the relatively minor sum of \$124,250, involved in administrative funds for the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Because of a Senate tie in a vote over that cut, Vice-President Garner used his right to veto. He approved the reduction quickly, an incident interpreted as being of much more political than economic significance.

'Silver Shirt' Week This has been a week unparalleled in the history of the Dies Committee. There have been many odd characters before it in its two years of investigations of un-American activities. But William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Fascist-inclined Silver Shirt Legion, who this week monopolized the Committee's hearings, provided something new, surprising, and baffling in witnesses.

There had been a letter entered on the House record linking Mr. Dies to the legion chieftain, suggesting that the Dies Committee would overlook the Silver Shirts in its investigations. There were charges it was a forgery. But how to prove it?

Suddenly, Tuesday, who should appear at the Dies hearing but the Silver Shirt leader in person. Also present was one of his assistants. Without any urging or dragging it out, Mr. Pelley disowned the letter in question. His aide then owned up to forging the document. It

was melodrama worthy of Hollywood. But the drama was far from ended. William Dudley Pelley for the next three days surprised the Committee by showering it with praise. Everything it had done was just as he would have done it. In fact, his Silver Shirts were almost unnecessary now that the Committee was on the job, ferreting out un-Americanism. There was nothing too good Mr. Pelley couldn't say about the Committee.

Such praise began to get embarrassing. For hadn't the Dies Committee been trying to prove that it wasn't in any way linked to the Silver Shirts? Finally Mr. Pelley's praise became distasteful. Demanded Acting Chairman Joe Starnes after a particularly devastating blessing: "I don't want any more comments of this kind from the witness."

Mr. Pelley, with his stock in trade of racial prejudice and admiration for the Committee, is indeed both a baffling and a unique experience for the Dies probes.

Inter-American Bank Inter-American co-operation, whether political, social, or economic, is dear to the heart of the New Deal. The Lima Conference, the Panama Conference, have preached such co-operation. Now such preaching seems about to flower in the portentous proposal

that an inter-American bank be established with capitalization of \$100,000,000. Shares would be sold to the participating governments. The 21 American governments are at the moment considering the proposal.

The bank's primary object would be to nurture economic co-operation throughout the Americas. Secondly, it would be expected to promote community of interest among the nations, express the political solidarity of the Western Hemisphere.

Troubles in Tokyo Japan's determination to establish a new order in Asia brought new troubles to Tokyo this week. In China, on the diplomatic front, at home, opposition to Nipponese aggression grew.

War in China: Reports of a major battle in Kwangsi Province, China, are now leaking out of the Far East. The Japanese war machine is making a desperate attempt, it appears, to subjugate South China. But Chinese resistance is reported stiffening. And the 32-month old undeclared war threatens to enter a new phase with the Japanese Army staging extensive and desperate offensives.

Diplomatic Front: On the diplomatic front, Tokyo was having troubles with the United States, with France, and with Great Britain. The United States last month ended its trade treaty with Japan dating from 1911. Since about one third of Japan's imports have come from the United States, particularly oil, scrap iron and other military necessities, such action had serious implications for the Japanese. This week Japan talked vaguely of abrogating the 1922 Nine-Power Pact in reprisal.

Japan's dispute with France arose over bombing by the Japanese Air Force of the French-operated Yunnan railway in Southwestern China. France lodged two protests with Tokyo, protests which at week's end were being "weighed" by the Japanese Government. The dispute with Britain concerned the seizure Jan. 20 of 21 German seamen from a Japanese liner. This week Britain agreed to surrender nine of them. Japan in turn ordered its steamship lines to refuse to carry belligerent nationals liable to war service. This solution left Japan with its "face" saved; with Britain having gained its point.

Home Front: On the Japanese home front there have been trouble too. There were attacks in Parliament on the Government's control of the press. There were demands that the Government publish its peace terms. War-weary Japanese were harassed by new taxes, high prices, and increased unemployment.

Scranton Tax Rebels Fail To Stop Realty Rate Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 9.—Rebelling taxpayers had today lost their fight to prevent an increase in real estate rates after they had marched on city hall 150 strong yesterday and forced their way into the Council, which met behind closed doors to pass on the city's 1940 budget. The doors remained closed until the angered group asserted themselves by threatening to force an entrance.

"We'll break down the door," they warned, led by Mrs. Frank Hammond, formerly President of the Home Owners and Taxpayers' League.

After a turbulent session, the Council, however, introduced an ordinance increasing the assessment on 1940 improved property by 1.3 mills and the rate on land by 2.6 mills, contending that the increase was essential to meet the budget and, in particular, the demand of directors of the First National Bank that the budget provide for payment in full of the \$325,000 loan by that institution, due next Tuesday.

Councilman James F. Dixon and others said the tax increase would not have been necessary had they been permitted to pay \$125,000 of the bank loan, a decision the Council held until yesterday when they received word from Willard B. Oliver, Vice-President of the bank, that the payment of the entire loan

amount of \$325,000 must be provided for in the budget.

Mr. Dixon criticized the officers of the bank and proposed that the City pay \$125,000 in accordance with the original plan, meanwhile finding another source for a temporary loan to pay off the balance. Subsequent debate revealed, however, that this proposal was untenable, because representatives of C. G. Colling & Co., Philadelphia firm which lent the city \$650,000 a year ago, had notified that additional loans by them for 1940 were contingent upon inclusion in the budget of the full indebtedness to the local bank.

The protesting property owners, including individuals and representatives of organizations, had voted to go to City Council at a meeting the previous evening at the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Stanley Cummings, President of the Home Owners' Association, was named chief spokesman.

Guard for Almazan After Shooting Affair

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 10 (P).—A bodyguard of 150 soldiers has been assigned to Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan and his followers after an apparent attempt to assassinate the anti-Government presidential candidate.

A band of men, police said, surrounded the private home in which General Almazan was a guest and fired several volleys of rifle and pistol shots into the house Feb. 8, at Zacapa, Michoacan State. The candidate escaped but his personal aide, Lieut. Elias Somoano, was killed as he stood outside the house answering the assailants' fire.

Federal, military and state authorities pressed investigations of the shooting. Meanwhile, dispatches from Chilpancingo, Guerrero State, said Federal Deputy Feliciano Radilla was fatally shot there the same day after a political quarrel. Señor Radilla was a senatorial candidate on the pro-Government Mexican Revolutionary Party ticket.

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Need of Effective Teaching Forms Symposium Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Citizens and schoolteachers are being asked to face frankly the cost of schools and the City's budget limitations in a series of conferences sponsored by the Public Education Association here, which will continue throughout the month of February.

At the first of these meetings, held at the Delmonico Hotel, on Feb. 7, facts and graphs concerning city expenditures for the last 10 years were presented by Dr. Paul Studenski of the Department of Economics, New York University, in description of a situation he held was "exceedingly uncomfortable."

"Unless the financial resources of the City are expanded by acts of the Legislature," he said, "or are increased as a result of an improvement in the general economic situation, the growth of educational and other municipal expenditures in the future in this City will have to be kept in check."

Dr. Studenski declared that the City's general funds had increased only slightly during the past three or four years and that the current depressed state of assessed valuations had resulted in the real estate tax levy being at a low level compared with that in 1929.

"The City is levying real estate

taxes today up to, practically, the last dollar permissible under the constitutional tax limit," he said. "The growth of Federal and State aid—the City's third important financial resource—has recently been slowing down under the influence of the Federal and State drive for economy."

It has been necessary to make substantial cuts in appropriation requests from the Board of Education annually, he continued. He recommended that improvements be made in the "quality of education" rather than in the quantity thereof, stressing that there was no relaxation of public interest in maintaining an adequate educational system.

"There is a feeling among many thoughtful citizens that public education as at present constituted in this State and City does not meet fully the requirements of the new generation," Dr. Studenski concluded, "and does not make the most effective use of the large sums of money made available by the public thereto. If this charge be true, then a great task confronts the educators to reorganize our system of public education so that it more nearly meets these requirements and does so in the most economical fashion."

Education is a competitor for

City funds upon which the Departments of Public Welfare, Parks, and Hospitals are also making heavy, unsatisfied demands, the discussion brought out.

The schools must share in the rigid economy which makes it necessary to pay "horribly low" salaries to hospital employees, the Borough President, Stanley M. Isaacs declared. A way out, however, is that of dropping high-salaried "useless" city jobs, he declared.

"We can reduce excessive salaries, but we need legislative help," Mr. Isaacs urged. "Nothing is done about the favored politician who holds a lucrative job for which he does practically nothing for the City or State. Salaries paid to some of the court clerks, for example, are outrageous by comparison of that received by other city employees."

Applause greeted this statement, but Henry J. Amyn, Executive Director of the Citizens Budget Commission, reminded representatives of the schools that there was opportunity for economy within their own ranks. The Commission has

made repeated efforts to cut school expenses.

"I do not subscribe to the theory that there is no means of economy within the Board of Education," Mr. Amyn asserted. "I believe there are ample opportunities for decreasing expenses which would make it possible for the Board of Education to function without a detriment. I say that there is just as much waste in the administrative branch of the Board as in other City Departments. It is not equally right to compare the heads of the branch of education with the heads of other city offices?"

This was challenged from the floor. The salary of the Superintendent of City Schools here is \$25,000 which, it was argued, is small by comparison with what is paid executives of large firms having less responsibility since there are 38,000 teachers in the system.

The next meeting will be held at the Delmonico Hotel on Feb. 14. At that time Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, will speak on "should the cost of administering and supervising the public schools be reduced?"

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 10 President: Broadcast message of greeting to Boy Scouts on their thirtieth anniversary.

Nominated George H. Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Bulgaria. Announced that he is sending Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to Europe to obtain first-hand information on conditions in Italy, France, Great Britain and Germany.

Senate: Approved resolution urging the Securities and Exchange

Commission to expedite applications for bond issues to aid Finland; approved the \$1,139,693 appropriation bill for 522 independent offices.

House: Elected Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas Speaker Pro Tem.

Approved a rule for consideration of the Ramspeck civil service bill; approved the conference report on the \$251,822,588 emergency national defense bill; passed the \$105,225,660 State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill.

Democratic National Committee selected Chicago for the Party's national convention.

Secretary of State Hull issued a statement that diplomatic conversations of an informal character have commenced with neutral governments with the hope of eventually restoring world peace on a sound and lasting basis for all nations.

Landon Puts Church Aid Up to Laymen

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP).—The "appalling financial condition of our churches the country over," Alf M. Landon said yesterday, "is a great menace to what we Christians believe in."

Mr. Landon, a prominent Methodist layman and Republican Presidential candidate in 1936, addressed the Laymen's Council of the Chicago Church Federation. He discussed the churches' difficulties, the plight of downtown churches in large cities and that of those in over-churching small cities.

"We (laymen) must consider how to change the method of operating in church financing," he said. "It's a job for laymen and businessmen working in close cooperation with the clergy. It is necessary to retrench in some instances and revise methods of financing throughout the country."

Aguirre Brands as Unjust Attack on Chilean Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—President Aguirre has protested what he views as an unjust and provocative campaign against the Popular Front Regime. Its impartiality and achievements, he suggested, were appreciated abroad more than in factions at home. He complained of numerous attempts to discredit the honesty of his administration and to link it with foreign systems of government.

"It is well known," he stated, "that the Chilean Popular Front has nothing to do with foreign systems or influences, although the contrary is malevolently contended. Its program contemplates, with justice and moderation, the most urgent public necessities."

"It carries out, within constitutional order and with the maximum benefit, such progress as the country requires, obtaining a co-penetration of the social classes which, in our country, are homogeneous in race, intelligence, and goodness, but in no way so in civic welfare."

"The President of the Republic has no reason whatever for seeking to evade the carrying out of this program, which is wholesome and just. Any little incidents that may be produced by chance lack significance because they are regulated by the mass of government parties and their manifestations have been, and will be, severely repressed. The officials have been dismissed or put on trial who have concurred in any irregularity."

President Aguirre cited as proof of honesty in his regime the proposed law for administrative purity, extended supervision of accounts by the Comptroller-General and insistence on execution of all official orders through the Department of Supply. Every bill that meant new expenses was severely scrutinized by the Finance Minister, he said, and the Government also sponsored a constitutional reform limiting parliamentary initiative in public expenditure.

Señor Aguirre summarized his economic aim in this way: Increasing the consuming power of the people without increasing living costs.

Salaries and wages have gone up 22 per cent since he came into power and the cost of living has increased only 5 per cent, he said. He thought that a creditable achievement considering the war and earthquake.

Production was back at its old level, after the setback of the earthquake, and was rising again, he pointed out. Exports during 1939 showed only a slight falling off "of little importance when it is considered the German market, which has absorbed half our exports, has been closed since last August."

The Government is arranging cheaper credit through the Central Bank. Of 652 collective conflicts, 510 were settled amicably. The remainder have been withdrawn or are pending. New syndicates to the number of 762 have been formed.

Señor Aguirre said: "The campaign of the Popular Front never was demagogic, since we only promised the people democratic reality, educational diffusion, stimulation of housing improvement and of pay, increased production and consequently more employment—everything that is being carried out in an orderly way in harmony with fiscal resources."

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Washington Sideglances

Farley breathes easier for Mrs. Roosevelt did after all visit South Dakota—Uncle Sam builds new legations and embassies and bombs chase occupants out—Senators don't care much for candid camera shots

Darkest America:

A flood of letters postmarked "S. Dak.," descended upon Mrs. Roosevelt this week. They were evoked by a paragraph in Life Magazine: "During the last seven years Mrs. Roosevelt has, at a temperate estimate traveled 280,000 miles. . . with the unaccountable exception of South Dakota, she has visited every State in the Union. . ."

The slight to the great State of South Dakota also called forth a speech in the House. Said Rep. Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota: "Mrs. Roosevelt has either followed the well-known human tendency to save the best for the last or else she has been haunted by the memory that it was while Mrs. Coolidge was last visiting our State with her husband in 1927 that President Coolidge made his famous statement 'I do not choose to run for a third term.'"

But wait! Someone at the White House remembered Mrs. Roosevelt had been to South Dakota after all. She had merely forgotten. The Democratic National Committee is reported to be breathing more freely again.

Famous Collections:

Mrs. Borah's miniature elephants; President Roosevelt's ship prints, stamps and Christmas cards; Secretary Ickes' prize dahlias; the 1400 United States and foreign war posters accumulated by former Undersecretary of State William R. Castle; Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes' ("Letters From a Senator's Wife"), dolls and fans; Andrew Jackson's papers, collected by Emil Hurja, former Democratic National Committee official.

U. S. Abroad:

The present world crisis is giving Uncle Sam something of a real estate problem. In Prague, for instance, the United States has a big castle on its hands, with no knowledge as to whether there will ever be a full-fledged legation in Czechoslovakia again.

In Helsingfors, a brand new United States legation building has just been completed but the Minister has had to stay out in the country to keep out of the way of bombs.

In keeping with the "good neighbor" policy, Uncle Sam has recently been building up his property in Latin America, with new legations completed or on the way in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Cuba, and Brazil.

Senate's Privilege:

The Senate's attitude toward photographers is difficult to put your finger on. The Senators wouldn't object at all to photographers—now that their cameras are noiseless—if they would watch for becoming poses. But the cameramen have a different conception of what makes a good picture.

Last year all photographers were barred from taking "shots" during Senate sessions after one picture made it look as if two senators were catching an afternoon nap during a debate. Just the other day, Senator Pittman, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, barred a photographer "for life" from his committee room because he was caught in the act of scratching his nose.

Earning His Salary:

Here's one Congressman who believes in seeing for himself, where the taxpayer's money goes.

He is Representative Albert J. Engel (R) from Muskegon, Michigan, who is taking his job on the House Appropriations Committee so seriously that he is making a personal study of the group of Federal agencies whose budgets he must pass upon. From 9:30 to 12:30 every day for five weeks Mr. Engel has been stalking through various Federal offices, scanning personnel records, interviewing officials and chatting with employees.

"Any child can use a blue pencil but I want to know how to use it intelligently," he says.

Giant Pipes House Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT AUGUSTA, South Australia—Diogenes of old lived in a tub to practice the art of self-control. Australia can offer a whole little township of veterans making their homes in pipes and practicing the art of contented retirement. In fact this Pipetown suburb of Port Augusta is almost entirely inhabited by single pensioners who are drawing old-age benefits from the government and enjoy living rent free.

Their homes are in giant pipes, six feet or more in diameter, brought here as part of a plan—which was rejected—to carry water to remote districts.

The "houses" of Pipetown are comfortably—sometimes elegantly—furnished. One veteran lives in not one pipe but three. These have

been converted into bed room parlor, and kitchen, and are furnished with table, chairs, wardrobe and bed.

Another resident a retired sailor, has cut portholes in his pipe and fitted it with lifebelts. He keeps two dogs.

The town is laid out fairly regularly, with "streets" between the dwellings.

Seville's Peacocks

Rare Florida Sight

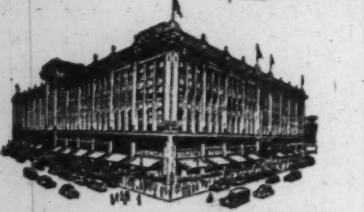
CLEARWATER, Fla.—Four miles east of here is Seville, known to winter visitors as "Peacock Farm." Here the largest collection of peafowl in the world is presented. Every color variation of the Phasianidae and every species can be seen.

Seville is primarily an orange grove, but the hobby of its owner is peafowl. Ninety-five per cent of the birds at this farm have complete freedom as they wander at leisure over 200 acres of orange grove and jungle. The birds are remarkably gentle, permitting visitors a close inspection.

Seville is open to the public with the birds coming in full plumage the first week in January. They are fed late in the afternoon and come to the feed when a bell is rung.

Peacock Farm is situated on the Haines road. On all paved roads of Pinellas County, one follows the yellow arrows.

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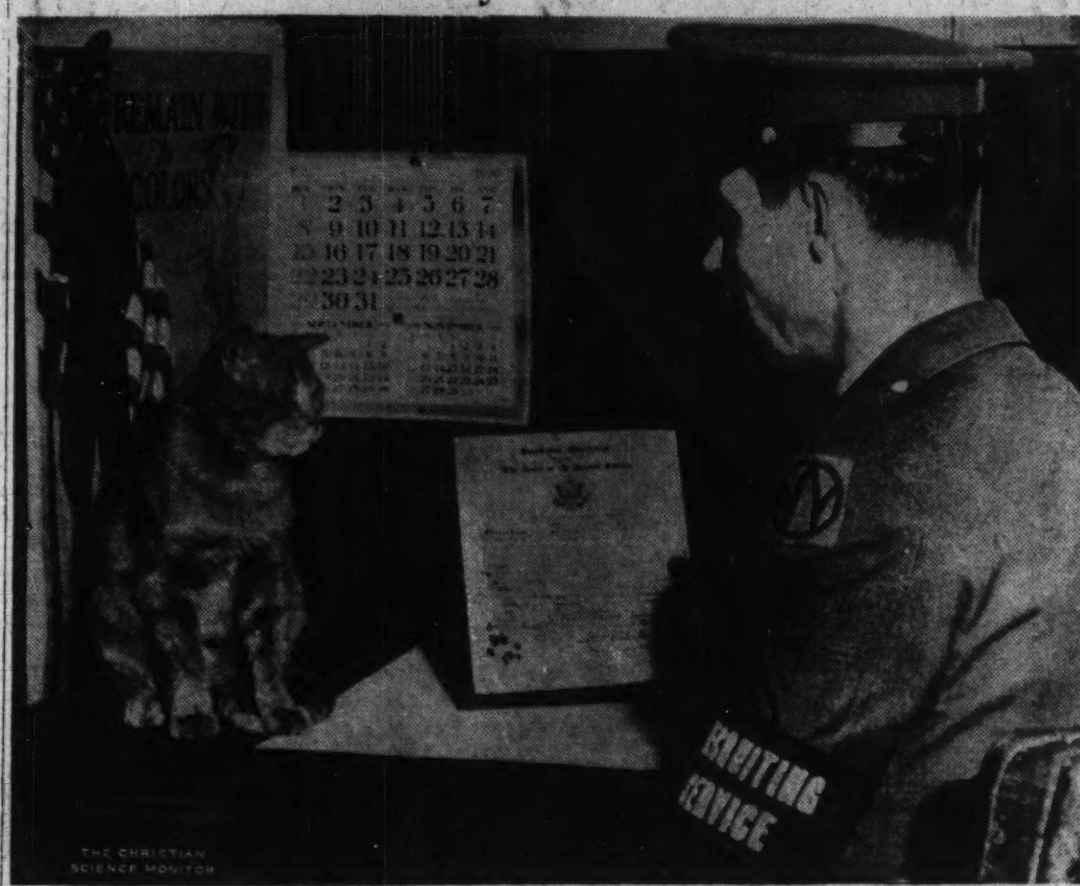
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Snuffy Re-Enlists



Recruiting Sergeant William Bullard Swears In Army Mascot Snuffy joined the Army Signal Corps at Fort Omaha, Neb., attached to the corps photographer. But he made his own way. His first "hitch" in the Army over, Snuffy decided to re-enlist and stay with the colors. He has put his mark on his papers and now ranks as a private, first class.

Women Ask Child's Aid In Radio Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Efforts to improve the quality of radio programs for children are being made by the organizations throughout the United States to a steadily increasing degree, according to reports received here. A questionnaire on radio broadcasts which will assemble the opinion of children, parents and school teachers has been released by the United Parents Associations, which for about two years have been studying radio programs and recommending only those they approve.

"The Radio Committee issues each month a list of programs recommended for children of various age groups," Mrs. Nathaniel Singer, Chairman of the Committee, said. "Since this service began, the demand has grown to many thousands. The lists are used by schools, libraries, universities and individuals and are sent primarily throughout Greater New York, but also to many far distant cities in quantities varying from one or two, to hundreds and even thousands."

"The Radio Committee meets regularly and scrutinizes most carefully not only new programs, but also those that have already been listed, in order that their selections may be carefully checked, and the decisions result from recent judgments."

The questionnaire, which is expected to reach thousands of homes and schools, asks like, which the dislike, and why. It also provides space for children to outline a program to suit themselves and asks finally, "How many books do you read in a month?" Co-operation of parents in writing to broadcasters and encouraging children to listen to good programs is sought in the questions for parents to answer. Teachers are asked what definite effects radio listening has from their viewpoint, and they are asked to tell ways of influencing children to listen to a better type of program.

Dr. William E. Dodd

ROUND HILL, Va., Feb. 10 (AP)—Dr. William E. Dodd, who passed on yesterday, was a former Ambassador to Germany. He won an international reputation as an historian, and after his appointment as Ambassador to Berlin in 1933 by President Roosevelt, he was received by President von Hindenburg as one having "warm appreciation of the cultural bonds between the two countries." He became a foe of Nazism, however, before he left his post in January, 1938.

Dr. Dodd attended Oak Ridge Institute and was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with a B. S. degree in 1895 and M. S. in 1897. In those two years he was an instructor in history. Especially authoritative among his books are "Life of Jefferson Davis" (1907), "Statesmen Of The South" (1911), and "Woodrow Wilson and His Work" (1920). With Ray Stannard Baker he edited "The Public Papers Of Woodrow Wilson" (1924-26).

Meanwhile he taught. In 1901 he became professor of history at Randolph-Macon College, remaining there eight years. From 1909 to 1933 he was professor of American history at the University of Chicago, being chairman of the history department the last six years of that term.

Honorary LL.D. degrees were conferred upon him by Emory University in 1920, the University of Alabama in 1923, the University of North Carolina in 1927 and the University of Cincinnati in 1928.

The Game of Bowls

The game of bowls or bowling was known to the English in the 13th century.

Jobless Plus-40's and 20's Object of Dual Illinois Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A man who has put 4,500 WPA workers back into private jobs in a downstate county is now tackling two of the toughest problems in the unemployment field here. Fred G. Austin, newly appointed assistant to the WPA Administrator for Illinois, is working out large-scale plans for finding jobs for the man over 40 who has no special skill, and for the lad in his early 20's, trained in technical high school but unable to get a union card.

People from both these groups land in WPA, he finds, although industry might well be putting them to use if some of the present misunderstandings and artificial restraints were removed.

Mr. Austin, brought here by Charles E. Minor, State WPA Administrator, is regarded as peculiarly qualified for the task he is undertaking—that of bringing organized labor, industry, the employment services, and education together for a common attack on the unemployment problem.

A graduate engineer, Mr. Austin has worked in the engineering departments of large corporations, has conducted his own business, that of making industrial surveys, and has acted as mediator in labor disputes. He has also served as county relief administrator for the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

Problem Is Solved

Out of this varied experience, and from extensive study of surveys made here in the employment field, he has come to the conclusion that the whole unemployment problem is solvable, although time will be needed, he thinks, to solve it.

For the younger unemployed group the big need, he holds, is apprenticeship training and co-operation of the trade unions in opening their ranks to a greater number of recruits. The ratio of apprentices to workers has been steadily declining due to the "scarcity economics" of the unions, he said.

In 1900, there was 1 apprentice to 80 workers; in 1930, 1 to 432; and what will the 1940 census show? Still fewer apprentices in proportion to workers, perhaps, although technical high schools continue to pour out graduates, and industry complains of not being able to get enough skilled workers in certain branches. The trouble, as he sees it, is that many trade unions fear that an oversupply of labor will bring down wages, and so they refuse to admit to membership the young technical school graduates. And without union cards, these boys cannot get jobs.

The answer? Unions must wake up, says Mr. Austin, who shows an honorary membership in the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union as proof that he is not anti-labor. He thinks the unions will co-operate. Some progress is being made in this direction by the Illinois Apprenticeship Council appointed by the Governor to bring about co-operation among the various groups concerned, said Mr. Austin. For the man and woman over 40, clinging to WPA as the one hope of security, the approach must be different, this student of employment points out.

Mr. Austin is preparing to make studies of the abilities of these people so that both the employment office and industry will recognize what they have to offer. A carpenter over 40 may be discouraged because he is not wanted for an outdoor job where speed is what counts, but he and the prospective employer ought to know that he can outclass the youngsters when it comes to making radio cabinets, where skill is what matters.

Some over-forties fail to get jobs because they lack any special skill. Mr. Austin hopes that an adult education program may be worked out here by co-operation of WPA and the Chicago Board of Education which will put emphasis on training for available jobs. And skilled jobs are going to increase,

House Passes Civil Service Reform Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The House passed a bill, designed to extend the Civil Service Merit System to the major portion of Government employees whose jobs are now under patronage, moved ahead yesterday as the House approved the reform 214 to 110.

The bill has the support of civil service reform groups, but is opposed by many Republicans who object to having Democratic-appointed employees "blanketed in" to the merit system.

Before passage, the House inserted a limiting amendment providing that no incumbents of the jobs to be "blanketed in" can acquire civil service status if they happen to come from States whose apportionment quotas have been over-filled.

Hits Near-by Areas

In other words, all benefits of the law would be denied to federal employees who joined the service from Maryland, Virginia or the District of Columbia.

During the World War, the great need for government workers led to the employment of a disproportionate number of near-by citizens. The Civil Service Commission has since tried to even up the differences but even after 20 years, the District and its two neighboring States are still over their quotas.

Considerable confusion exists as to the exact effect of the amendment, introduced by Representative Kent Keller (D) of Illinois and made more stringent on the proposal of Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma.

One Interpretation

Civil service experts guessed it meant that no present employee in an exempt position would lose his job, but those from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia would be refused promotion, transfers or reappointment if they are not now under civil service.

Effort to have the surprise amendment eliminated is expected when the bill reaches the Senate.

General purpose of the Ranspach bill is to include into civil service all agencies now exempt except the Works Projects Administration. Largest agencies now exempt are Home Owners Loan Corporation, Public Works Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Office of Government Reports, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Federal Reserve Board.

Church Educators See Peril In Move From Farm to Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—The United States is in the midst of a profound revolution, and it's up to the farm people, with the aid of the church, to check it, a leading agricultural economist told church educators here.

The revolution is not political, like those that occurred in France and Russia; it's a revolution of ideas, a moving away from rural to urban culture by the farm people themselves, said O. E. Baker, senior economist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Its results, however, are economic, since this change in ideas brings about such practical effects as shifts in the ownership of farm land and an increased flow of wealth from farm to city, Mr. Baker pointed out to the International Council of Religious Education which ended a six-day session here today.

Farm people nowadays dress like city folk, enjoy the same movies, buy the same advertised products—and this is what Dr. Baker most deprecates—hold to rather similar standards of materialistic success. Young people of the farm, accepting urban life as a desirable goal, struggle to find jobs in the city. This results, he charged, in undermining the integrity of rural families.

Would Stick to Farms

The answer, as he sees it, is for farm people "to turn their faces from the over-commercialized urban capitalistic system, so far as they can, with its tendency toward exploitation and speculation, its emphasis on present gain, and its discount of the future at 4 and 6 per cent. . ."

"It is my conviction," Dr. Baker continued, "that such dependence upon the cities for credit as exists at present, and also for standards of living, styles of behavior, attitudes, and ideals, is a dangerous thing for farming people."

"In general, to the extent that they accept the urban culture, their families will tend to die out (through declining birth rate). Meanwhile they will continue to lose ownership of the land. If the farming people are to recover and retain the ownership of the land, they must become masters of their own fates financially, captains of their own souls culturally."

Some statistics showing a trend toward rural dependence on urban economy were cited by Dr. Baker. "Hand in hand with the drift of population from farms to cities has been a drift in wealth," he continued. "Interest paid on farm mortgages to non-farmers in the last decade was about \$5,000,000,000."

"Before the World War the annual farm mortgage payments amounted to about \$200,000,000 a year. Since the war, it has ranged

Russia Moves to Defend Oil Fields Against Attack

ISTANBUL, Feb. 10 (AP)—Soviet

Russia was reported today pushing construction of fortifications on her Caucasian frontier with Turkey to defend her rich oil fields against possible British-French-Turkish attack.

Informed military sources said such information had reached the Turkish Government. It was believed to have been gathered by Turkey's military intelligence service.

According to these reports, several hundred thousand workers have been drafted by the Red Army to build military roads near the Russian-Turkish frontier and strengthen border defenses.

They said Dr. Fritz Todt, credited with a part in the building of Germany's Siegfried Line, had visited the Russian side of the line in an advisory capacity.

[Rumanian sources reported a few weeks ago Dr. Todt had inspected Russian works across the frontier from Cernauti, Rumania, which many military experts regard as the most likely point through which allied forces might attempt to enter Poland.]

Turkey, meanwhile, was speeding the departure of 100 German technicians dismissed from government advisory posts.

Their discharge from the War and Navy Ministries, following Turkish confiscation Thursday of the German-owned Krupp shipyards on the Golden Horn, was ascribed to exposure of a Nazi plot for sabotage and terrorism in the Near East.

A Soviet warning to mariners

Virginia's Schools To Use Radio-Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia's new program of "audio-visual" education, employing radiocast and motion picture films in public schools, will begin next July 1. To be put into effect when schools reopen next fall after the summer vacation.

Just approved by the Virginia State Board of Education, the new plan has been adopted only in New York and Ohio so far. It calls for showing of educational films appropriate for classroom instruction, while the "audio" part of the program will include immediately both classroom instruction by radio and the development of radio programs to be broadcast by the pupils, giving them active experience in writing scripts, dramatizing programs and acting.

A director of the program, according to Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be appointed.

Rumania Boosts Oil Export Tax

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Feb. 10—The Rumanian Government decreed today a 13 per cent export tax on petroleum products as its newest effort to raise funds for the nation's rapid rearming.

Export taxes also were fixed for oil seeds and cereals, except wheat and corn.

that minefields have been laid off Russia's Black Sea ports was repeated by consular authorities with notice that it is now obligatory to take on Russian pilots inside Russian waters.

Turkish military authorities have said an allied attack on Russia's oil fields, among the most productive in the world, would be accompanied by combined fleet action, especially against the big oil port of Batumi.

In this connection, significance was attached to a reported meeting of British and French naval leaders with Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of French Forces in the Near East, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, chief of Britain's "middle east" command.

Turkish sources have stressed the military benefits that would result from seizure of the Caucasian oilfields and have declared the allies foresaw the possibility that, in the event of a British-French-Turkish attack, Russia might try to reach the Dardanelles to cut off access to the Black Sea. Enlistment of Arab sympathy for the allied cause was reported reliably here to be the chief point of discussion in the meeting between General Weygand and General Wavell in Cairo.

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Finns Possess Advantage Of Fighting From Inside

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The success of the Finns in the preliminary stages of the Russian invasion is partly due to the fact that the Finnish forces are operating on what is known as "interior lines." They are operating from the center outward, whereas the Russians are working from the circumference inward.

Skilfully handled, troops on the defensive, and working on interior lines, with an intimate knowledge of the terrain, have a decided advantage over the forces on the offensive.

Relatively small forces tactically placed, so as to take advantage of natural obstacles and favorable terrain, can successfully defend such areas against considerable odds.

Except along the Mannerheim Line, where fighting is restricted, this advantage has been demonstrated in practically all of the Finnish operations. Beginning in the north, when the Russians moved from Petsamo on the Arctic toward Salmijarvi, skilfully led patrols of local Finnish militia annoyed them unmercifully; the same thing occurred in the move from Kandalaksha toward Kuolajarvi (Salla); a Russian column that occupied Suomussalmi and attempted to move southwest toward Hyrynsalmi was constantly harassed and depleted by well led militia, striking their lines of communications at vulnerable points, and impeding their progress from advantageously located positions caused by natural obstacles.

Favorable Terrain on Isthmus

One of the most important defensive areas is the Karelian Isthmus. It is about 60 miles wide. The terrain of this isthmus is filled with lakes, rivers and swamps, lying amid low hills. Across the isthmus there is a deeply fortified zone known as the Mannerheim Line, named after Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, which takes full advantage of such natural obstacles.

This line has a series of mutually supporting earth emplacements and recently has been strengthened, but it cannot be compared in strength with the Maginot Line of France or the Limes Line of Germany, in so far as man-made defenses are concerned. It is a deep zone where natural obstacles have been improved to impede the progress of an invader.

The Russian attacks—all of them to date—have been poorly conceived, poorly executed. Such plans as the Russians may have had for this campaign show signs of hasty preparation, more for "flying away" purposes than for actual prosecution.

Plans cannot be based upon conjecture or hope. They must be based upon solid, proven facts. The Russian higher headquarters apparently felt that a show of strength was all that was necessary to intimidate Finland. When the bluff was called, there was nothing for Joseph Stalin to do but to adopt hastily drawn up

Russians Poorly Prepared

It is true that the obstacles—both natural and artificial—and the weather offer some excuse, but the greatest weakness is lack of proper preliminary preparation.

Such preparation must be made during a long period of years preceding a campaign and not improvised in a period immediately preceding. The men have to be educated into an efficient fighting force, from highest to lowest, if satisfactory results are to be secured.

The Finns did just this. The Russians did not. In any country, it takes hard work on the part of the army, and an appreciation of that hard work by the people of the country, to produce initial efficiency.

Even with such poorly conceived plans the Russians attempted to attack in the north, in the east, around Lake Ladoga, and across the Karelian Isthmus—all at once.

They may have thought that if the Germans could effect such a movement in Poland they could do the same in Finland. But the Germans had made minute, elaborate plans, and their arrangements for transport, quartering and supply of troops are notably good.

Corps Strategically Placed

In the struggle to date, Finland, against terrific odds, has made a practical application of a combination of strategy and tactics—both very simple.

It started the war with three divisions. These were expanded to three army corps of two divisions each. There is also a cavalry brigade and some auxiliary troops. These were all located in the south. Protection in the north was turned over to the Civil Guard, composed of units organized locally and charged with the defense of particular localities.

The Regular Army Corps were disposed as follows: First Corps in strategic reserve immediately north of Helsinki; Second Corps, covering the sector north of Lake Ladoga; Third Corps to act as strategic reserve for the Mannerheim Line, where some Organized Reserve troops and militia were occupying permanent fortified positions.

This left the First Corps, and sometimes the Second Corps, available to move over the excellent railroad lines and reach threatened points. The Finns have taken excellent advantage of this mobility.

Russians Digging In

The Russian troops are now said to be "digging in" on the Karelian Isthmus. Neutral observers have placed Russian casualties as high as 130,000 in dead, wounded, and prisoners since the invasion began.

It seems possible that the increased aid being given Finland by the Allies, via Norway and Sweden, will soon cause Germany to take a definite aggressive stand. Some observers think that the Reich will make an out-and-out military alliance with Russia. Others expect a break between Russia and Germany due to recent Italian moves. The military alliance appears to be the more probable of the two moves. There is no doubt that, brave and excellent as has been the fighting of the Finns, the rapid depletion of manpower is serious, and further Russian pressure, which is sure to come, will increase the need for prompt military aid by the Allies if it is not to be too late.

Baptists Gain Full Freedom in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Feb. 10 (AP)—Setting a long disagreement a government decree acknowledged today complete freedom of worship for Baptists.

The Government in the past had sought to confiscate Baptist property and shut churches, confining the Baptists were "under foreign influence," because most of the members were German Saxons and Hungarians.

Baptist teachers will be appointed to state school faculties. The church's official language is to be Rumanian, but other tongues will be permitted.

Air Raid Guard Tends to His Knitting



While Waiting for Air Raids a British Warden Makes the Needles Click. So nifty is Alfred Luty with his knitting that he has been granted free wool to make things for men at the war front. And the women warden look as if they might be doing it soon too. One way to pass the time.

Britain Full at Present With Micawbers

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's air raid precaution services involve an estimated annual cost greater than that of the Navy in normal times. Yet in the first five months of hostilities, to general surprise, no bombs falling on British towns called forth this important home defense force.

Consequently, the only enemy to be watched was boredom. And over this tedious foe is being gained a notable and perhaps not fully appreciated victory. Thanks to darts, knitting needles, cards, reading matter, and amiable discourse, serving as reinforcement to such repetitive affairs as patrols, inspections, practices, lectures, and routine generally.

Small wonder that the A. R. People have become an extremely sociable community, enlivening their blacked-out winter here with dramatic amateur theatricals, choral singing, sporting functions, and brisk little magazines of their own production.

Modern Micawbers

Like Mr. Micawber in Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield," air wardens, when on duty, are "hourly expecting something to turn up." But unlike this perpetually optimistic character they are very grateful that it does not.

Even those critics of the civilian air defense force who have caused the paid personnel to be drastically reduced for economy's sake cannot suggest that superfluous wardens were lured into the organization by the glamor of a uniform. For the gas-proof equipment worn by members of "decontamination" squads is not exactly dressy; and the other wardens wear just their civilian attire, to taste, plus a tin hat, an armband, a police whistle, a hand torch and a gas mask.

Quick, Snappy!

In the early stages of the war, all the men and women acting as wardens had plenty to think about, in a tense atmosphere. Training was pressed forward, practices were frequent and earnest. There was a lighter side, too. As in the case of a peppy inspecting officer, an ex-colonel from the tropics, who demanded suddenly that the ambulance unit at the post he was visiting should do its stuff at top speed. Brooking no delay, he picked a "volunteer" to be bandaged, and impatiently fingered a stop watch.

The "volunteer," looking like an Egyptian mummy, was loaded smartly into the waiting vehicle. The crew and commander clambered aboard, the inspecting officer gave the command to go forth. Nothing happened. "Where's the

Geneva to Send Experts to Finland For Air-Raid Data

GENEVA, Feb. 10 (AP)—The International Geneva Zone, or "Safety Zone," Committee will send a group of experts to Finland to work with the Finnish Government on a "neutral report of Soviet Russian air bombardments," the Committee announced today.

The group will include several Swiss, a representative of the organization's United States branch, and experts on aviation, but no names have been made public.

The Committee has asked the Finns and Russians to establish safety zones for civilians and non-combatants by agreement. It said the Finns agreed, but the Russians did not reply.

Air Aid for Finns

LONDON (AP)—Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, just returned from a tour of Finland, said yesterday the Finns "may gain the mastery in the air" if planes now earmarked for them are delivered within six or eight weeks.

Sir Walter visited Finland as the head of a British Labor delegation, which inspected Finnish industrial centers and toured parts of the front.

Polish Press Under Reich Is Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Annexation of Poland by the Third Reich and Soviet Russia resulted in the disappearance of a free press and the suppression of all publications in the Polish language which do not serve propaganda ends.

Before the German onslaught, there were 1,800 journals and periodicals catering for a population of 33,000,000 people. More than 300 of these publications belonged to different national minorities, especially the German and Ukrainian.

Little is known of what has happened to the press in the former eastern regions now occupied by Soviet Russia. But there the population was so scattered, general cultural level so low, and communications so poor that it was impossible to develop an influential press. But in the German-occupied area many of the once important Polish language newspapers no longer appear.

The Germans make no secret that the press must henceforth subserve their particular interests. Only after the political situation has been cleared up, it has been authoritatively stated, can there be any talk of a reorganization of the press in the Polish language, though arrangements have been made for certain propaganda publications in the language to appear in Cracow.

The newcomers soon decided upon a course of press propaganda for the German-speaking population of the newly-occupied area. Immediately the new Governor-General had been installed at Cracow, the work began. Since Nov. 12, 1939, two dailies appeared, the Krakauer Zeitung and the Warschauer Zeitung, to cater for the regions south and north of Cracow respectively.

The policy of these newspapers is governed by the Governor-General. This is laid down in the first number, which says, "The new journal aims at representing the political will and cultural mission of the German people in the East, the sympathy of German might, and at being the help-mate of the Governor-General for the propagation and realization of his aims and purposes."

These papers are now published at the former offices of the Illustrowany Kurjer Codzienny, once Poland's most influential paper. The German minority group continues the publication of its newspapers such as the Kattowitzer Zeitung, Deutsche Rundschau, and from the former printing presses of the Kurjer Poznanski there now emerges the Ostdeutscher Beobachter, organ of the National Socialists in the occupied area.

British Columbia Lumber Trade Is Up

OTTAWA—A gain of 31 per cent in logging production and an increase of 24 per cent in water-borne exports for the first nine months of 1939 is reported by British Columbia's lumbering industry.

Up to the end of September the log sale amounted to 2,333,295, 593 board feet and water-borne exports totaled 1,090,082,035 board feet.

British Air Head Declares Reich Lost in Russian Deal

BRISTOL, England, Feb. 10 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood asserted today the Russo-German Pact was both a political and material disaster to the Reich, and attacked as "abominable" conditions in German-occupied Poland.

The air minister, in the sixth of a series of speeches, said terms of the Pact is "unknown outside the Kremlin and the inner circles of the Nazi Party," but is an "uncertain and doubtful bargain," and the "compelling cause of uneasiness in Germany."

He said Russian transport difficulties must have greatly damaged any hope there may have been of Germany obtaining adequate supplies of oil and raw materials from Russia.

Citing an assertion by the Polish Government-in-exile that 15,000 persons had been shot in German occupied Poland, Sir Kingsley declared conditions there were far worse than in Russian-occupied Poland.

[In Berlin, Hans Frank, Governor-General of the larger part of German-occupied Poland, denied Polish charges against his administration and declared that Poland is being ruled with more consideration for social and material welfare than ever before. But, he added, political opposition "is a luxury which cannot be indulged at present."]

"German methods in occupied Poland since September have passed through two phases," the British Air Minister said. "They tried first to terrorize the population by shooting individuals picked up at random from towns."

"In Konin, for instance, they decided to shoot 35 people and then finding they were short one, went into a chemist's shop and seized the first person they found."

He said Germany then decided to "decimate the natural leaders of the national movement."

"There have, indeed, been cases of actual torture. Conditions in concentration camps are appalling. Religion is systematically persecuted," he declared.

He said Britain and France were fighting to end such conditions. Of

Copper Thus Far Left Out Of U. S. 'Moral Embargo'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Copper, in common with other staple commodities, has not been considered a subject for a "moral embargo" on exports "up to this time," said Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today.

Pressed as to whether the phrase, "up to this time," meant the subject might be considered in view of the rapidly mounting exports of the important war metal to Russia, Mr. Hull said merely that he had heard no discussion of it.

Whether the regulation of such exports to all countries might be inaugurated as a matter of conserving supplies for possible American military needs would be a question for the War Department, it is assumed, and might be slower of determination, since copper deposits are plentiful in the United States but unusual export demands might considerably increase the price at which American requirements could be supplied.

President Roosevelt let it be known today that a number of neutral nations abroad are urgently endeavoring to arrange purchase of various materials in the United States. He observed that although Finland might technically be considered a neutral, since the Russian war on that nation is an undeclared one, he doubted whether the United States would sell weapons to the Finnish Government in view of the conflict raging there.

Many Guns in Storage

However, sales of "surplus" American cannon to Norway and Sweden may be made as an outgrowth of the presence of official purchasing missions from both these Scandinavian countries and of President Roosevelt's conference Jan. 8 with heads of the State, War, and Navy Departments, it was learned from authoritative sources today.

The United States has in storage approximately 3,500 75-millimeter field guns of French and British design left over from the World War and a few 155-millimeter guns. The arsenal also hold about 1,850,000 Lee-Enfield rifles and a large number of Springfield rifles which are being displaced with a newer infantry weapon. President Roosevelt mentioned a group of British World War 75-millimeter field pieces and 450,000 pairs of left-over shoes as examples of the kind of surplus materials discussed in the Thursday conference.

Report of Copper Shipments Leaves Britain Undisturbed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Reports from America that copper is being shipped to Russia and Germany across the Pacific and via the Trans-Siberian Railway has failed to arouse anything more than a mild interest on the part of the British Government.

No great concern was evinced by the Ministry of Economic Warfare

when questioned by The Christian Science Monitor. The explanation given for this failure to share the indignation aroused by the disclosures in America was that "our information is that copper is going to Russia, not to Germany, and anyway we are convinced that the Trans-Siberian Railway can transport only small quantities of copper and other war materials."

[Although no indication was given in Washington reports yesterday that the United States was making direct shipments of copper to Germany, it was believed that certain quantities would be transhipped to Germany through Russia.]

The spokesman of the Ministry said they had received reports of American copper shipments but that these reports did not indicate that Russia intended to pass on the copper to the Reich. But if this were found to be the position, he said, British warships in the Pacific could, of course, intercept ships carrying this copper. However, he had no reason to believe such was the case, he added.

No confirmation of reports that Canadian copper was included in these shipments has been received here, and the Government spokesman stated that even if this were so, the matter would be purely one for the Canadian authorities to handle.

Lack of concern over the question by the Ministry of Economic Warfare appeared to be based on reports from British Consular and other agents, both in Mexico and Asia. The Ministry's spokesman emphasized the British Government's confidence that it would not be possible for large quantities of war materials to reach Germany by that route.

Heavy Toll Reported in Georgia Tornado

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 10 (AP)—Between 12 and 15 persons were killed and several hundred injured by a tornado which smashed the business section of this southern Georgia city today. Two companies of national guardsmen were ordered to the city by Gov. E. D. Rivers. Heavy rain prevented fires, but made rescue work difficult.

W. B. Bryan, Manager of the Telephone company, said the storm struck the business area near the post office. He said the new Albany Hotel, the Gordon Hotel, the St. Nicholas Hotel, the Royal Building, Radio Station WGFC and several other business structures were "damaged or demolished."

Huge California Blast Is Declared Accidental

REDONDO BEACH, Calif., Feb. 10 (AP)—Police Chief Harry M. Petersen said today explosions which wrecked a large fireworks plant apparently were accidental. The first major explosion, he said, occurred in a building in which chemicals subject to spontaneous combustion were stored.

There were two other detonations which leveled sheds and damaged houses. Four persons were injured, none seriously. Charles Tufano, foreman and chemist, estimated 20 tons of explosives blew up causing a \$150,000 loss.

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British Trade Seans Pathway Of Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—Britain as the center of world economic expansion, a development occurring both in spite of and because of the war in Europe, is a possible picture which emerges from a searching scrutiny of Britain's potential power to increase overseas trade carried out by a number of experts here.

The development would be "in spite of the war" on account of the productive waste which war necessitates, "because of it," on account of the new approach to the setting of international trade problems which is automatically demanded.

In Parliament and press, demands for a more progressive trade policy and for greater co-ordination in the administration of trade policy have recently been much to the fore. Most of these demands have been rejected by the Government, on the score that the critics do not fully appreciate the complex nature of the problem.

Now, however, the criticisms have been re-inforced by the appearance of two independent surveys of the problem by influential experts, both of which cover the same ground and arrive at similar conclusions: that Britain has a stronger potential trade position than it is at present occupying and that to attain it a more radical approach to administrative problems is urgently needed.

Need of Co-ordination Shown
The surveys have been made by the weekly financial journal Economist, and the nonparty research group, "Political and Economic Planning."

"The essential point is," says Planning, the broadsheet issued by P. E. P., "to have a co-ordinator of trade policy with sufficient political status (including access to the Cabinet) to secure the full and coherent use of the United Kingdom's immense resources for acting as a center of world economic expansion."

British industry, it is pointed out, should recognize an obligation to export, wherever opportunity occurs and should not merely face the difficulties of finding markets abroad when it is impossible to find any at home. A minority of firms have set a fine example, but export-mindedness is by no means general enough, and now is the time to spread it.

"Among actual wartime measures on the economic front," this journal continues, "the Anglo-French economic agreements are outstanding. . . . The result . . . should be that there can be no longer be a British or a French economic policy. There can only be one economic policy for the two countries together. This applies with particular force to exports. Any market survey must include available French capacity."

"Britain must supply France with coal," Planning goes on to say, "and new markets must be found for the French potato. Textile towns in the North of France have been partially evacuated, so that there is a surplus of dyestuffs. The French and British dyestuff industries can combine in order to take over

part of Germany's immense markets in these products. Only joint effort can prevent breakdowns in textile production now that German dyestuffs are difficult to obtain."

"In peacetime," this broadsheet points out, "the capacity of overseas markets is the salient factor limiting the value of British exports. The war has now tended to create in several directions a sellers' rather than a buyers' market for British exports. It is therefore true to say that, any reasonable increase in British exports will sell themselves. The important problem, then, is the nature of the export potential."

Extension of Exports
Although the engineering industries are heavily engaged in munitions work, Planning continues, it would be short-sighted to let them neglect export. Machinery exports of the United Kingdom in 1938 totaled £57,906,966. There remains a keen demand in many parts of the world. There are, in particular, Planning points out, large unfinished German contracts for the Rio Negro hydro-electric plant in Uruguay, for the new sugar mills and a section of railway construction in Iran, and for various Sumer Bank enterprises in Turkey. British firms might well undertake to complete these works, whose interruption is causing great inconvenience.

"Exports of locomotives in 1938," Planning says, "were valued at only £1,714,815, but the industry has been working far below capacity in recent years, and should be able to expand its exports considerably. Markets are available in, for instance, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Iran, and Manchuria, now that German exports are terminated."

Planning further remarks, "There is certainly a great opportunity for the expansion of British coal exports, now that Polish and German exports have been cut off completely from certain countries, and are at a disadvantage elsewhere."

Capacity the Problem
"A more pressing problem is that of capacity, which is by no means as simple as many people think. There were still 7.4 per cent unemployed coal miners on Nov. 13. But there are not the pits to absorb these unemployed. The present rate of coal production, up to June 30, 1939, was 229,000,000 tons per annum. The maximum may be something like 250,000,000 or 260,000,000 tons. Increased efficiency will, of course, help to raise production, and may have to be coupled with the introduction of domestic rationing if there is to be a sufficiently large surplus for export."

"The figures for the British balance of payments show that in-

visible exports are far and away the most important export of all, being responsible for an estimated income of £335,000,000 in 1938. It is estimated that the net income from overseas investments was £200,000,000 the net national shipping income £100,000,000, and the net receipts from short-term interest payments and commissions £35,000,000. There should not be much difficulty about maintaining the income from overseas investments, owing to the increased prosperity of the debtor nations. But national shipping income will probably decline. Short-term interest payments and commissions will also decline, but it should be possible to keep up the level of insurances effected in London."

New Markets Explored
The problem of new markets is exhaustively dealt with by the Economist as part of a survey of the export situation. In great part it is seen as "stepping into Germany's shoes" in markets where that country has been forced to abandon £105,000,000 in trade with the Mediterranean countries, the United Kingdom, British Empire, United States, Central and South America, and Asia.

"Latin America," the Economist continues, "is not only the largest market vacated by Germany, but the one where least pioneering on the British part should be necessary. . . . It is . . . clear that a sales campaign in Latin America must be the first instance be directed to the recapture of orders for the products of our heavy industries, particularly iron and steel and machinery. We should certainly be able to supply the extra demand for coal from Brazil and Argentina, but we shall have to face strong competition from the U. S. A. in any bid for the iron and steel, machinery, and railway equipment. But if we cannot recapture trade here, we cannot recapture it anywhere."

Remarkable on the fact that discussion has lately tended to concentrate on organized trade as a problem of economic warfare, the Economist states, "There is some danger that this enthusiasm for uncommercial trading . . . may obscure the necessity, at least in the short run, for a similar drastic action in the new field of exports."

It is added that the challenge can only be met by a deliberate decision "to mobilize all our overwhelming potential strength by means of a skilled, coherent, and purposeful economic strategy." P. E. P. remarks that such planning would be able to help, not harm other countries. "Our objective must not be to get a larger share for ourselves out of the existing cake, but to provide a larger and larger cake of which all may enjoy a larger absolute share, although relative shares may stay unchanged or even diminish."

Flight Out of African Jungle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—Epic stories have been written, both in fiction and in fact, of the work of the salvage experts of the sea. Now there is a stirring story of the air to be added to the long collection.

It is the account of how the Corsair, a biplane, was shot down by a crocodile and hippopotamus-ridden river by floating it to the surface with big gasoline tanks and then beached it. Capt. Kelly Rogers, one of Imperial's senior pilots, made the take-off (he could only have one try). The swollen river was for most of its course only 12 yards wider than the flying boat.

To add to the difficulty there was a bend in the river, and, at the end of the trees of the jungle. "The Corsair will remain a legend with those people for 50 years," Captain Rogers declares. "We all acquired native names." He adds, "the most humorous of which was one which means 'King.' This was given to the radio operator because he simply appeared to sit around all day and do nothing."

Gandhi Sees Goal Nearer

BOMBAY, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared in his weekly newspaper today that despite the failure of his negotiations so far with the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, the meeting "has brought us nearer to our goal" of Indian independence.

The Nationalist leader said the Congress Party need not be disappointed "if there has been clarification of the situation," and negotiations, "so far as I know, have not been closed."

Meanwhile strife between Moslems and Hindus continued to figure largely in the Nationalist fight for independence. The Moslems insist they have a genuine grievance against the Nationalist Congress as a body of "Hindu overlords." They say it is only coincidence that they in effect are aligned with the British in criticizing the Congress Party.

Whatever is actuating the Moslems, it is generally acknowledged that the British have given close attention to their position because India's Moslems provide a tremendous troop reservoir.

The militant attitude of the Moslems tends to make Mr. Gandhi more cautious about any direct action lest his tactics, such as a passive resistance campaign, develop into civil war.

Britain's struggle with another Indian problem, that of hostile native tribes, was recalled today with a report of Mr. O. K. Caroe, Secretary for External Affairs. The report, placed before the Central Assembly, stated that 43 persons had been killed and 82 wounded on the Waziristan frontier, in the Northwest Frontier Province, in the last three months of 1939.

Mr. Caroe added that only the

Shabhi Khel Mahsud tribe was hostile toward the Government of India and he hoped he would make peace shortly. Government policy, he said, is to maintain peace and good relations with the tribes in the hope that civilization will spread gradually to the tribal areas.

Atlantic City 'No' Faces Manager Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 10—A "no" vote on changing the Atlantic City government from city commission to city council-manager system is expected here on Feb. 20, when the proposition goes to the voters. The Second and Third Ward Republican clubs are today on record against a change, and their stand has been amplified by a formal statement from the machine itself.

The statement pledged the organization, which is headed by Enoch L. Johnson, veteran council leader, to "point out to the electorate the defects of the plan and why it would not be workable for Atlantic City."

Capt. Samuel Weakley, of the police detective bureau, who is a veteran Johnson lieutenant and president of the Second Ward Club, declared that "a city manager is nothing less than a dictator," and other speakers charged the move was backed by "backfront interests" and by the sponsors of city planning and voting machines.

Democratic elements which have long been friendly with the Johnson machine are expected to "go along."



Modern Camera Gadgets Help
A number of the latest type of small flashbulbs can be carried in the pocket, ready for instant use when some interesting combination of subjects arises, like the accompanying photograph shows, for instance.

Camera Fan Asks Questions And Reads Much About Hobby

Photography and the Camera Club
Last of Six Articles

By Jacob Deschin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The amateur photographer's to a practicing photographer. Such courses are not always taken only by those who desire to enter the profession, but also by those who want a complete knowledge of their medium in order to pursue their hobby intelligently and successfully.

But all this photographic education showered upon the amateur can offer no substitute for practical experience in the handling of a camera and the making of worthwhile pictures. Personal experience still remains the chief method of learning.

Many amateurs seldom think about lighting until they begin work indoors by artificial light. Indoors in daylight there is so much light coming from every direction that provided the exposure is reasonably right, a picture is bound to result in every case. But when it is necessary to arrange lighting, as one is obliged to do when using artificial light sources, the procedure is relatively more exact. The beginner soon learns that he must have either two light sources, or one light source and a reflecting screen, the light to provide the main illumination and the extra light or screen to "fill in" the shadow side of the face or other subject not illuminated by the direct rays of the main light.

Cardboard for Reflectors
By employing inexpensive cardboard reflectors and a couple of Photoflood bulbs, ordinary home lighting fixtures may be converted into temporary photographic light units. For those preferring regular lighting equipment, there is a wide and growing selection ranging from very inexpensive levels. It is recommended that where much work is to be done indoors it will be found more practical and less disrupting to family activities to purchase regular equipment.

The function of lighting, no matter what the subject, whether portraiture, still life or whatever, is: first, to illuminate the subject so that light rays rebounding or reflecting from it may reach the camera lens and the film emulsion back of it; second, to "model" and form the subject so that, although the photographic image can have only two dimensions, the lighting has been so handled that an illusion of depth, or third dimension, is created.

The current peak in photography's century of activity must number among its greatest triumphs the perfection of the photoflash bulb and the synchronizing "gun." Before the introduction of the foil-packed bulb 10 years ago flash pictures were made by setting fire to a small mound of powder. This had many obvious disadvantages, and as a result the response to the new invention was immediate and widespread. Since then, many improvements in flash bulb manufacture have been introduced, such as the wire-filled type of bulb that has become so popular because of its light intensity and its small size. The latest innovation is a tiny flashbulb about the size of a walnut or a golf ball. One of its principal advantages is that because of its extremely small size, a large number can be carried in the coat pocket.

At first, the amateur used these flash bulbs by setting his camera on a tripod or table, opened the shutter on time, flashed the bulb in a battery case equipped with a reflector, and closed the shutter. By degrees, however, he has availed himself of equipment formerly reserved for professionals, namely the synchronizing flashgun, which is so designed that camera shutter and flashbulb are operated in the same instant. The present trend is to incorporate the synchronizing within the camera itself; a number of very inexpensive cameras are now so equipped.

Lectures before camera clubs or as a series in a night course are very popular and eagerly attended. Sometimes these lectures, featuring well-known authorities in the field, are sponsored by commercial organizations, one of which has been so successful in this regard that attendance at its lectures frequently runs to almost 1,000 listeners.

A recent innovation is the radio program, in which photographic adventures and problems are dramatized and amateurs' questions are answered and discussed over the air. Photographic exhibitions sponsored either by camera organizations or by commercial houses provide a source of education in displays of work bearing the approval of able, experienced and responsible judges.

The formal course is chosen by many as the most thorough method of acquiring a photographic education, followed by apprenticeship

Church Group Gives Program Of Social Aims

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Establishment of "a moral unity" by grouping men together "according to their respective occupations" and "a profound renewal of the Christian spirit" were set forth by the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference Feb. 9 as "the true remedy" for defects in America's social order.

In agreeing on that stand, the 16 Archbishops and Bishops who compose the Conference's Administrative Board discussed ownership, property and labor, security, and wages as controversial questions of today.

They advanced the idea—not with details of any fixed course for achieving it—but as founded on Roman Catholic doctrine, "to abolish conflict between classes with divergent interests."

Moral Unity Stressed
Declaring that "man is not an isolated individual living in a social vacuum," they proposed re-establishment of "some form of guild or vocational groups which will bind men together in society according to their respective occupations, thus creating moral unity."

This, they said, is the ultimate remedy for "the class conflict which makes of the labor market an arena where the two armies are engaged in combat."

But with this economic remedy, the prelates emphasized, must come "the remedy in the spiritual order"—"a frank and sincere return to the teaching of the gospel."

Their comment, in abbreviated form, follows:

Ownership
The civil authority must regulate the responsibility of property. . . . It must establish conditions so that each individual may surely and justly come into possession of material goods necessary to his own livelihood.

Property and Labor
In too many instances, an undue portion of the income has been claimed by those who own or control capital, while those who labor have been forced to accept unreasonable working conditions and unfair wages. . . . I am most immediate problem in labor relations is the abuse of power which not infrequently results in violence, riot or disorder. Both employer and employees have been guilty sometimes.

Security
There should be more of social security and not less of it. . . . Some form of Government subsidy seems a necessary part of a program of security. The economic system itself must help achieve security through a fair distribution of income. To this end, higher wages as a rule should come out of increased profits and not out of increased prices.

Wages
The living wage also must cover "not merely present necessities" but some saving-money. If unfair competition makes the payment of a living wage impossible, those responsible are guilty of wrongdoing. The remedy lies first in the adequate organization of both employers and employees, and second in adequate regulation by the state.

British Claim Two U-Boats Sunk While Attacking Convoy
LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Torpedoing of the British freighter Beaverburn presumably Feb. 5 was a victory that apparently cost Germany two submarines.

The Admiralty announced yesterday a single British destroyer had sunk two U-boats as they attempted to attack a convoy.

The announcement followed statements attributed to an officer of the destroyer, which escorted a rescue ship to a west English port with survivors of the 3,674-ton Beaverburn, sunk off southern Ireland, apparently Monday.

The Admiralty did not say when or where the fight occurred or identify the destroyer. It was disclosed, however, the 5,406-ton Scottish steamer Chagres, another member of the convoy, later was sunk by a mine.

The report brought total German submarine losses to an unofficial total of at least 40, half or more of the number believed in operation at the start of the war.

Cesar Campinchi, French Naval Minister, announced Feb. 6 that Allied naval operations had sunk 40 U-boats.

Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, announced Jan. 28 that half of Germany's submarines—believed to have originally totaled about 70—had been destroyed.

Germany radiocast last night a report by its official news agency, DNB, that eight British or British-convoyed ships totaling 15,000 tons had been sunk or totally wrecked by German planes yesterday, and that one German plane had been lost.

British fighters shot down one German bomber yesterday and reported two others had been damaged. British sources said only six ships were attacked, only one hit directly, and none sunk. The British have disputed previ-

New Order in East Asia: Japanese Ponder Costs

Japan's projected "New Order in East Asia" encounters mounting difficulties. Hardships and discontents at home are reported in the following dispatch. Status of the "New Order" in China will be discussed in another article.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO—Influential Japanese ask more insistently when, how, and at what cost the Army can achieve its announced goal of establishing a "New Order in East Asia."

Heading the list of alarmed leaders, former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye warns his countrymen that Japan faces its most difficult year since the Empire's legendary "birth" 2,600 years ago.

Other questionings of Army policy have stirred the floor of a Diet long held in subjection by the dominant military faction.

War Minister Shunroku Hata countered Diet criticism by appealing to patriotic emotions. In this year when Japan celebrates an origin believed to have been semi-divine, the War Minister pleaded for national sacrifices to carry forward the "sacred campaign" in China.

Speech Stricken From Record
Takao Saito, Member of the House of Representatives, led the debate and later resigned from his political party, the Minseitō. His speech was stricken from the official record, and further punitive action was considered against him for daring to question Army policy.

Impatience with delays on the Continent of Asia unquestionably is due in large measure to Japan's darkening domestic skies.

Prince Konoye, although no longer a member of the Government, continues to figure frequently in press discussions of possible peace in China, and of what the "New Order" will be. His views carry weight, since the peace plan put forward by his Government on Dec. 22, 1938, is still substantially accepted.

Although never officially offered to China, the Konoye terms are frequently cited by Japanese as illustrative of the moderate treatment available if Japan was self-disciplined "sincerity" toward a settlement.

Shortage of Materials
The year in itself, Prince Konoye said, "is an auspicious one, but it will be a year when we must grapple in earnest with formidable difficulties and when no resting at ease or evasion can be permitted. Youth must shake off its comfort and stand up to fight for its country."

"We are daily being told of the shortage in materials of our daily life. Electric power is insufficient. So are fuel and other daily necessities. Moreover, the China war is not such an easy thing to settle satisfactorily. The European war is no godsend as some seem to think. Rather do I think it will afford the Soviet Union and the United States an opportunity to grow fat. Hemmed in between these two great Powers, the future of Japan will be extremely set and rough. The most difficult period in the history of our nation is setting in."

Asking what is to be done, the Premier replied: "The answer is simple. We must settle the China affair as soon as possible. We must build up our armaments. It is not a mere matter of imperialism, capitalism, nationalism, and the like. It is stark reality that is staring us in the face. Look at Finland. . . . American-Japanese relations are ex-

tremely bad. It is problematical whether the United States will even tolerate the China affair. Hereafter, the United States is likely to play the watchdog of the Far East in the place of Britain."

Far Apart on Garrisoning
Even Prince Konoye, however, seems averse to meeting squarely Chungking's assertion that Japan cannot talk of a just peace that entails continued Japanese garrisoning of China. All leaders both in and out of the Japanese Government have thus far contented themselves with asserting that peace must come and that all truly patriotic Chinese will, in effect, be so glad to have peace that they will not quibble over Japan's idea of what is fair.

War Minister Hata insists that the China war is "entirely different from the so-called aggressive wars wherein the strong prey upon the weak." Peace will be restored to the Orient, he says, when the "pro-oriental and anti-Japanese Government of China" has been eliminated.

Another indication of Japanese "New Order" aims came in the Lower House of the Diet, where Masamichi Ando, member of the Seiyukai Party, gave these two bases for the peace: (1) Japanese garrisons in China; (2) economic exploitation of China "in the form of a Chinese-Japanese investment."

How to assure these aims is the problem. Mr. Ando discounted the puppet government now being attempted under Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, by noting that Wang is not entirely in accord with all of Japan's demands.

Heavy Burden on All
Aside from difficulties in China, the "New Order" poses problems nearer home. The sheer weight of war burdens heavily on every neighborhood. Loss of 100,000 men on Chinese battlefields is officially admitted, and unofficial estimates of total casualties run from 600,000 to 1,000,000.

For the first time in nearly 20 years, Japan is importing more rice than is exported. Purchase abroad of 1,000,000 tons is planned. Military officials formerly boasted that, come what may, Japan was self-sufficient in rice, the staple foodstuff.

High taxes; a military budget for 1940-41 exceeding last year's by 1,000,000,000 yen, or about \$234,000,000; shortage of power causing widespread industrial stoppage, and no end of the China war in sight—such is 1940's prelude in Japan to projects for a "New Order in East Asia."

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Germany Trying Hard To Win Sweden Over

LONDON—The British authorities have recently been counting propaganda noses in the northern countries of Europe and have come very definitely to the conclusion that so far at any rate as noses go, the Germans (as the saying runs) have it.

To take a typical case—that of Sweden: according to the latest figures available here, there are more than 100 employees in the German Legation in Stockholm compared with about 20 in the British Legation. The Press Department of the former consists of more than 25 and of the latter not more than eight.

In addition, the Germans have a number of (ostensibly) commercial solicitors who spend their time putting German and English as well as Swedish leaflets under doors and into letter boxes.

The post is used for the same purpose and at frequent intervals some 8,000 to 10,000 German propaganda leaflets at a time are dispatched in Stockholm alone.

Insolent as noses go Germany starts with a big advantage in Sweden owing to the fact that Germans constitute easily the largest foreign element in the country.

Germans living abroad are, according to Field Marshal Herman Goring, in a state of permanent mobilization in the service of the Reich. Thus there are nearly 6,000 "mobilized" Germans in Sweden, about 2,500 of whom live in Stockholm.

The British community in Sweden, which naturally remains unmobilized, just overtops the 1,000 mark.

At present there are 14 German organizations in Sweden, all, or almost all of which, function as propaganda cells of the National Socialist Party. There is first the German colony itself which is run as an organized entity.

Then there are the Winter Help organizations, the "Ortsgruppe," or local organization, the German Workers Front, the League of German Women, the German "Kultur-bund," the German Club, the German Sports Club, the "Joy" Club of Germans Abroad, the German Youth Organization, the Hitler Youth Organization, the Swedish German Society, the Royal Swedish German Society, and the German Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

Officially sponsored, German organizations in Sweden are in touch not only with the German Ministry of Propaganda, but also with the Nordic Society in Lübeck which specializes in propaganda in the Scandinavian countries, the Baltic Institute in Kiel, and the Nordic Liaison Office in Berlin.

In striking contrast to the normal British practice, a number of the members of the German Legation staff are correspondents of German newspapers and news agency.

Several of them thus have diplomatic immunity—a fact which stood one of them in good stead at the outbreak of the war when a report was put around through the DNB, the official German news agency, that Great Britain had demanded the use of Swedish airmen and the right to land troops in South Sweden.

One member of the German Legation staff—a naval expert—

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Netherlands Industry Shaking War's Clasp

THE HAGUE—In a position of difficult neutrality, the Netherlands is going enterprisingly about the task of offsetting the disadvantages under which it labors because of the war.

Scarcely a day passes without some disaster to Netherlands shipping. On the other hand keels of new ships are laid every day.

Recently the Netherlands Shipbuilding Company at Amsterdam laid the foundations for a new shipyard where vessels may be built up to a tonnage of 60,000. This enterprise is expected to cost millions. But it illustrates Netherlands' unshakable faith in a better future.

This faith and indomitable energy is further illustrated in the activity of the Royal Netherlands Airlines (K. L. M.) which is planning a line from Shoreham, by way of Amsterdam, Bordeaux, and Madrid to Lisbon, thus forging a link of trans-Atlantic service of the Pan American Airways. Moreover the K. L. M. is planning a regular line of its own to the United States and a regular mail and passenger service to Surinam.

Meanwhile emergency legislation has been introduced which would give the Government authority to stop Netherlands companies from binding themselves to foreign control measures.

The legislation would empower the Ministry of Economic Affairs to decide whether Netherlands firms can make declarations or submit to supervision such as is demanded by the British contraband control authorities in blockading shipments to and from the Netherlands which might benefit Germany.

For some companies have had to accept various kinds of British control in order to carry on their business. Government circles said, yet some of these arrangements might work against the best interests of the country as a whole.

The measure, on the other hand, may serve the purpose of showing Germany that the Netherlands is trying to lessen British contraband control and thus deprive Germany of an opportunity to contend that this country is "unneutral." On occasions, the Netherlands have expressed concern over German press charges that The Hague has complied too willingly with this control. Instead, the Germans

ships immobilized for years, perhaps with heavy port dues to be paid in foreign currency and with crews to maintain, had actual possession of the cargo. They demanded, not only that full freight should be paid in those cases where it had not been paid in advance, but they insisted on being paid from 20 per cent to 35 per cent of the value of the goods as a contribution to expenses incurred by the steamer in taking refuge at these ports.

It became evident that if individual cargo owners were to be left to make their own individual bargains Germany would, from the British point of view, secure an unnecessarily large volume of foreign exchange.

It was, therefore, at this point that the Board of Trade issued a statutory order under the Trading with the Enemy Act, naming the London Chamber of Commerce as the sole authority licensed to pay freight and other necessary charges to the enemy for the purpose of recovering these cargoes. In order to insure a united front throughout the Empire, the aid of the Dominions, India, and Burma, through their Governments, was invoked and the London Chamber of Commerce has been authorized to negotiate on their behalf as well as on behalf of United Kingdom interests.

A London firm, Messrs. Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd., has been authorized to undertake the complex work in handling the vast quantity of cargo at all the ports of refuge as soon as it is released from the steamers. The firm is to be responsible for seeing that goods are delivered, protected on the way by the special Contraband Certificate, which has been devised by the London Chamber.

When war seemed inevitable, captains of German merchantmen, acting on orders from their Government, once scattered off the trade routes and sought safety in the nearest neutral port, hoping to escape the vigilance of British and French naval craft. Some succeeded in eluding the blockade in the early days of the war, reaching German water after many adventures; others hid in remote ports in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and were only traced to their hiding places after a lapse of many weeks.

Millions of pounds were at stake as well as much war material desired by Britain. Owners were in the unenviable position of not knowing what had happened to their goods. The London Chamber of Commerce undertook the task of unravelling the tangle and began to set up the machinery whereby owners of cargo could regain possession of their property and have it reshipped to destination.

This was a complex task, for there were more than 140 large ocean-going steamers laden with cargo of every description; raw products in bulk by the thousands of tons; in bales and in bags by the tens of thousands; and manufactured goods in cases by the thousand, and they had taken refuge in 42 different ports scattered all over the globe. The many hundreds of individual owners of the cargo had to be traced, the cargo tabulated, and arrangements made with the German ship owners, who, with their ships in neutral ports and under neutral laws were in a position to drive a bargain with the owners before giving them delivery of their property.

German in Position to Trade This has been a difficult task and has entailed long and intricate negotiations. The Germans—with the prospect of seeing their



Miss Agnes B. Cassidy In her wig and gown as she was admitted to the Irish Bar at Four Courts. She is a graduate of Dublin University.

Far-reaching powers have been allowed to the Government for the economic defense of the country. Export bans have been decreed to protect the home supply of necessities. Export of many agricultural products has been taken over by state crisis agricultural bureaus.

In order to support imports a grain purchasing bureau and a General Netherlands Import Central have been formed. In order to guarantee proper distribution of foodstuffs and raw materials a rationing system has been organized.

In the meantime prices have gone higher. World market prices of many commodities have risen. In Amsterdam the cost of living went up 5.7 per cent after the outbreak of hostilities and the cost of food alone increased 9.5 per cent. For that reason in several industries wages have already been raised by 5 per cent while unemployment relief and wages in state work-providing projects have also been raised by 5 per cent.

The Netherlands' exports to Germany, normally its best customer, have been heavily reduced because of the British policy of restricting raw materials entering the Netherlands to strict home needs, with no surplus to convert into goods for Germany.

In the first three months of the war, Netherlands exports dropped to 193,000,000 guilders (about \$104,000,000) from 291,000,000 guilders for the same period in 1938. For the same period of 1939, imports totaled 387,000,000 guilders compared to September-December imports in 1938 of 363,000,000 guilders. Building up of stocks at the outset of the war contributed to the unfavorable trade balance.

Not waiting for the outcome of the election, officials of the city signed a contract with Bonneville for the purchase of current. The contract, in the event of the voters rejecting the proposition in May, becomes void.

The bill to be offered the voters provides for reasonable operating expenses, matured principal and interest on debt, renewals and replacements of equipment, depreciation on equipment and tax equivalent.

Enlightened liberalism was the measure that electricity delivered from Bonneville can be sold at a lower figure than consumers of the present plant are paying.

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Czechoslovak Warriors Rally to Freedom's Cry

LONDON—The Czechoslovak National Committee, following its official recognition by France and Britain as the authority competent to speak and negotiate on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, has lost no time in proceeding with its plans for the mobilization of its nationals throughout Great Britain and the Empire.

All Czechoslovaks of military age who are in the London area have now been ordered to report at a special center. Military commissioners are visiting Czechoslovak groups throughout the country and a recruiting officer is now in Canada. This action is not an appeal for volunteers, but is a command since the new National Committee has the necessary authority from the British Government and the new military force is recognized as a legal continuation of the former Czechoslovak army.

As a result Czechs and Slovaks of military age are really receiving mobilization orders, and refusal to obey might lead to their being punished as deserters.

Smaller This Time The new Czechoslovak army will naturally be much smaller than the one organized by Thomas Garrigue Masaryk and Dr. Eduard

Benes during the World War. Conditions are very different. The former army of the Legionaries consisted mainly of Czech and Slovak soldiers who had fought in the Austro-Hungarian army and had then either been taken prisoners or had deserted, especially to Russia. They numbered about 160,000.

It is impossible at the moment to give an accurate estimate of the new army's size, but owing to circumstances the National Committee has only a very limited sphere in which to work. The Czechoslovak troops now training in France number about 15,000 and from Great Britain it is not expected that there will come more than about 3,000. All these are men who succeeded in escaping from Czechoslovakia before the Germans occupied Prague on March 15 last year. There are many thousands still in Bohemia-Moravia who would find it practically impossible to escape through the German net, especially since the occupation of Poland.

U. S. Citizenship Is Bar Though it is estimated that there are about 25,000 Czechoslovaks in Canada it has yet to be determined how many of these are of military age and have not already taken out Canadian citizenship. During the World War the United States was also a belligerent so that it was possible to organize a Czechoslovak campaign on American soil. But as things are today any of the Czechoslovaks who have American citizenship and volunteered might lose their citizenship.

The ideals for which the new army is being raised have been summarized in the proclamation which the National Committee radiocast to the Czechoslovak people from London and Paris at the end of last year:

"Recognizing no difference of party, of class, or of any kind," this proclamation declares "we are determined to assure a free, democratic republic inspired by the spirit of justice for all the nationalities of our State, to have a socially just Czechoslovak republic, founded on equal rights and equal duties for all its citizens. . . . In the spirit of our tradition we wish to contribute to the reconciliation of peoples, especially in central Europe and to the reorganization of their economic and political life. . . . We shall continue in this struggle single-minded and steadfast until the final victory. It is a struggle for a free Czechoslovakia and a free Europe. We will fight to the end at home and abroad. And we shall meet again in our free homeland which we shall make stronger and fairer than ever before and which we will assure for all time."

The new troops from the British Empire will be transferred to France where they will be incorporated in the French Army as in the World War. This will present no difficulties since the Army of the former republic was organized by officers of the French General Staff after 1918, and many Czech and Slovak officers underwent courses of training in France. The new Army, it is understood, will be subject to the same conditions as the French, be paid at the same rate as the French soldiers—in camp 50 centimes a day—and their relatives will receive the same allowances and pensions.

Adult Education In New Jersey Is Spreading Rapidly TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10—Parents are now flocking to the New Jersey public school classrooms to study almost everything from child management to chess when school children close their books and desks for the day and leave the "three R's" behind.

Adult education courses are attracting more grown-ups each year, and an increasing number of leaders look to education for adults as a means of enlightening society concerning the civic responsibilities of its citizens, according to Dr. Charles H. Elliott, State Education Commissioner.

Dr. Elliott said that 55 New Jersey communities organized adult schools during the school year ending last June 30, and held that the fact that continued education was voluntary made it "evident that people are seeking to change themselves."

Courses adults may take include government, sociology, economics, pottery, painting, handicrafts, bridge, sculpture, dancing, drama, fencing, woodcraft, architecture, navigation, photography, swimming, tennis, basketball and a host of others.

"This type of adult education," Dr. Elliott added, "with limited financial support may prove to be a great boon for young men and women handicapped because they lack money to pay for education in the more permanently established colleges and universities."

Wrong Phone Number Proves Just Right MACON, Ga., Feb. 9 (P)—Of all the 12,500 wrong numbers in Macon, the wrong number the telephone operator gave Sidney Zuber proved to be the one he really wanted.

That sounds confusing, but it worked out all right for Mr. Zuber, an attorney, and Mason Zuber, insurance man.

Mr. Zuber gave the operator Mr. Zuber's office number. He was connected with a filling station, a mile away. But Mr. Zuber was driving into the filling station at the time the phone rang and was summoned inside to take the message.

Mayor Says 94 N. Y. Firemen Are Radical NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (P)—Mayor La Guardia said today that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had informed him at least 94 firemen are affiliated with the Christian Front, but that firemen would not be asked about it.

A questionnaire on the point is being sent to 18,000 policemen, but the Mayor explained, he did not think firemen's duties necessitated the same "civic neutrality" he is determined to have among law enforcement officers.

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Gordon Vereker Former Counselor of the British Embassy in Moscow whose appointment as Minister to Finland has been announced.

Germans Ho'd Czechs In 'Protective Custody'

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Feb. 10 (P)—Reliable authorities said yesterday that German authorities had placed between 500 and 600 leading Czechs in "protective custody."

Prominent among those arrested were Joseph Thruhar, leader of the Sokol Organization (National Czech Patriotic movement); Premysl Samal, former Chancellor of Czechoslovakia under the Presidency of Thomas Masaryk; and approximately 120 former Czech Army officers, mostly residents of Prague.

The action was represented by the Protectorate's political circles as a measure intended to "guarantee order."

Not waiting for the outcome of the election, officials of the city signed a contract with Bonneville for the purchase of current. The contract, in the event of the voters rejecting the proposition in May, becomes void.

The bill to be offered the voters provides for reasonable operating expenses, matured principal and interest on debt, renewals and replacements of equipment, depreciation on equipment and tax equivalent.

Enlightened liberalism was the measure that electricity delivered from Bonneville can be sold at a lower figure than consumers of the present plant are paying.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Should the School Child Have 'Home Work'?—Yes!—No!

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Home Work? Yes, Say Educators
To Learn to Study AloneTo Form Study and Reading Habits in the Home. But If
Child Is Burdened, Examine the SituationBy a Headmaster
(Of a College-Preparatory School)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I assume that all who read this article have at one time or another done some studying outside of school hours. I do not need, therefore, to define "home work." I write as a parent, as a teacher, and as a headmaster who for many years has recommended and at times required that home study assignments must be completed as best one can do them and on time. There is an element of reasonable discipline involved in this.

Why do boys and girls go to school? One reason is that they may, largely because of their own efforts, later in life find happiness and success in what is bound to be a somewhat difficult and, in these modern times, a highly competitive life situation. Does anyone deny that success can hardly be expected in life activities unless various important lessons in discipline, particularly in self-discipline, have been well learned? This is the point that I wish to especially emphasize in this discussion on home study.

During elementary and grammar school years a child should not be required to do much intensive studying during the free hours beyond the school days. In this discussion, therefore, I am thinking principally of young people of high school age. However, far too many youngsters come into our high schools poorly grounded in reading habits. This is a severe handicap to them as they face somewhat difficult disciplinary situations in the field of study. I believe that much can and should be done with very young boys and girls to build up in their thought a love for and a genuine desire for good reading. As you choose, call this home study or not. It is, at least, a beginning toward necessary self-discipline in one's contacts with books.

I have little sympathy for young people who insist upon wanting the good things in life but who indicate by their attitudes and actions that they are not willing to pay for these things a fair price in effort and interest. Seldom are the demands upon the time and strength of these so-called students unreasonable or unfair regardless of how fond or over-worried parents may feel about it. About the thousands of young people with whom I have associated I recall not one who has suffered from over-study. The business of study is one that should be accepted as essential to the well-being (present and future) of the individual called upon to attend to it.

One of the reasons why home study seems a burden to some is because so little attention is given to arranging for it in advance. Time should be budgeted; a fairly definite procedure program should be laid out and for any other kind of work to do. After school—basketball, football, baseball, band practice. They arrive home at 6 o'clock. "Is dinner ready, mother, for I have a twirling lesson at seven." If it isn't a twirling lesson, it's saxophone, accordion, radio, movies, etc. That's what bothers me! They need a study period of an hour every evening to dig things out for themselves. They need this discipline, self-reliance, problems to master without everything handed to them on a "silver platter." Intelligence grows and

More Teacher-Viewpoints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Handed on a Silver Platter?

As parent and also a teacher I watch American youth with vital interest, and bewail the fact that these able-bodied children have no "home work" or any other kind of work to do. After school—basketball, football, baseball, band practice. They arrive home at 6 o'clock. "Is dinner ready, mother, for I have a twirling lesson at seven." If it isn't a twirling lesson, it's saxophone, accordion, radio, movies, etc. That's what bothers me! They need a study period of an hour every evening to dig things out for themselves. They need this discipline, self-reliance, problems to master without everything handed to them on a "silver platter." Intelligence grows and

feeds on work. Through this period of evening study they learn skill, poise, efficiency. As a child disciplines himself early in life that same discipline is going to hold good for years to come.—Wisconsin.

Two Reasons

From the teacher's point of view there are two reasons for giving a high school pupil home work. The first is to save time. So much has to be accomplished in a year, it is impossible to cover everything in class. Therefore, the pupil must study by himself to save class time for explaining new material or drawing conclusions from information gathered outside. The second is to give the pupil opportunity to cultivate responsibility. In class, it is easy to be carried along by others; if home work is properly supervised, one is "on his own."—Massachusetts.

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I gave two assignments, a major assignment for those who wanted to delve further into the subject and a minor one which contained just the bare essentials. Everyone must prepare the work required in the minor requirement but extra credit was given for any progress made under the major assignment. One of the most pleasing aspects of this was that the slower pupil was able to complete the minor requirement without much worry and that he then could go more confidently into the matter of further work and his accomplishments increased day by day. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by trying to make all pupils in a room gain the same amount of understanding of a subject in the present day.—Illinois.

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Some teachers do not have time in a five-hour day for supervised study. A teacher who has large classes does well if she hears each child recite orally once or twice in a day. Do those people who complain about home work ever try to get the number of children per teacher cut to a smaller number? A teacher with fewer children could devote more time to the individual child. Such a procedure would mean more teachers, which would mean it would cost more money, and nobody wants to pay more taxes, even to avoid home work!—New Mexico.

Reading Assignments

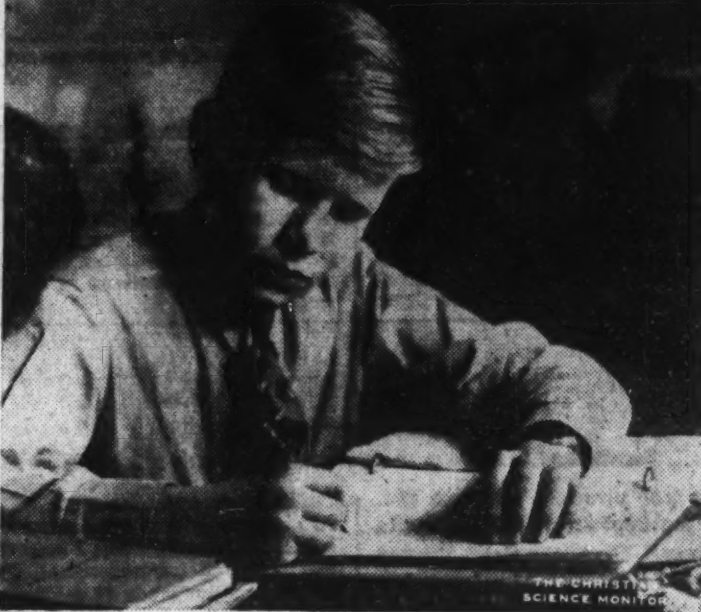
Most home work involves reading. It is imperative that the amount each child can read in a given time be known. If individual assignments are given, one should expect only what the pupil can do easily within the time limit. If a group assignment is given, plan for the slower pupils. The faster workers may be given special individual assignments to assure their working up to their capacity. This is better than making optional assignments for all as it prevents the slower ones from taking on more than they should.—Massachusetts.

Cut Down Her Course

About the niece attending college who has to study till midnight or later. If she doesn't attend movies on school nights, nor go to dances or other social functions when she should be studying, she is carrying too many hours of work and should drop one or two courses. That would mean that it would take her longer to get her degree, and necessarily her education would cost more money.—New Mexico.



Harold M. Lambert; H. Armstrong Roberts



Harold M. Lambert; H. Armstrong Roberts

Are they learning to budget their time? To be more self-reliant and responsible? To associate reading and study with home and family life so they will do it after they graduate? Or is this nightly activity a source of constant irritation, resentment, and unhappiness. As parents and teachers you both need to know the true situation and co-operate with each other and with the child.

The Teachers Say . . .

Home work for older children provides valuable practice in self-discipline. By the time he enters college a student must:

Be able to divide his free time into study and play hours.
Be able to take the initiative without supervision in finding out more about a subject.
Be able to organize and bring back to someone else the knowledge he has gained by himself.

Both young people and adults need to think of study not as connected only with school buildings, but also a home activity, if they are going to go on studying of their own accord the rest of their lives. Preparation for American college entrance cannot be done in four years of high school without home work.

Children who ride along on the work of others in large classes have to rely on themselves when it comes to home work.
If a child seems burdened with too much home work, parents should come to see us and talk it over.

The Parents Say . . .

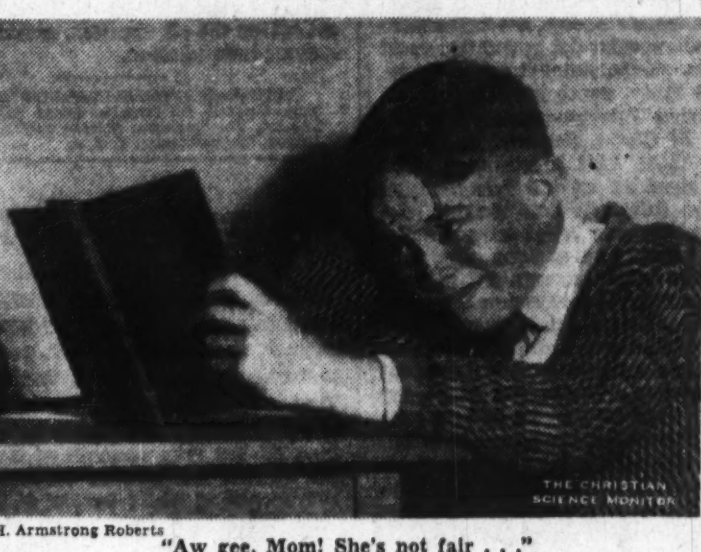
There should be no home work.

There should be an hour or two for high school children to keep them in trim. The amount of reading assigned is excessive.

Why the rush? Too much is expected of these young people.

Only a mother realizes how children love to fritter away time. Our children are faced with the alternative of giving up music or home work. Every teacher seems to treat her subject as if it were the only one. By the time the home work is done our daughter is too weary to enjoy her practicing, and by the time that is done, day and night are filled.

One hour after dinner should be put aside for quiet study, so they may learn to think for themselves. If children seem overburdened we should confer with teachers. As for "fired faces of children," how about exciting movies and radio?



H. Armstrong Roberts

"Aw gee, Mom! She's not fair . . ."

Is Home Routine Adapted to Needs of the Child?

Only a mother realizes how children love to fritter away time. As I look back at my childhood, I see how I did so myself. In high school I seldom finished studying before midnight. I now see that I seldom began to study until most of the evening was gone. I waited until the hubbub of family life subsided, and then began to study. Obviously as I look back, my parents could have helped me, had they adjusted the home to meet my needs. When I left home for the university, I was forced to correct this habit of procrastinating.

Mrs. W. K. M., Idaho

Home Work? No! Cry the Parents
Our Children Are OverworkedThey Have No Time for Educational and Religious
Activities Outside and for Family Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I find myself deeply concerned about our young people," wrote Mrs. B. M. D. in The Parent column January 13. "Friends tell me how their children are so overworked by their school work. . . . My niece attending college cannot retire nights until midnight or after. . . . What is the rush for? . . . The tired faces of children are appalling. . . . So your Education Editor called for comments from parents, teachers, students. Is home work unjustified? Has it any reason for being? What are the problems? We wish there were room for all of your fine replies."—Education Editor.

Dear Editor:

I was surprised to learn that New York, one of our most advanced states along educational lines, was having this problem for I thought it was a condition prevalent only in backward states.

I have complained about excessive home work through our local paper, at our P. T. A. meetings, and to the principals privately for the past several years, without any apparent results. One teacher did encourage me by saying that if enough of the parents would persistently object, home work could and would be abolished. But the average teacher thinks his subject the most important one in the school and is eager to have the children make a good showing in it, therefore he assigns about an hour's home work each day. By the time this is done by three or four teachers we find the school work covering about ten hours, a longer period than is required of adults in any line of work. There is little time left for study of Sunday School lesson, piano, concerts, radio, moving pictures, sports, social activities, lectures, church attendance, clubs, and companionship with parents and these are the things that should constitute "home" work.

It is only fair that I state that our children work in the school bands and this takes their study period at school, but if they dropped band, very little study could be done in that 25-minute period. One of them is now faced with the alternative of giving up the concert band work or his Hi Y Club as regular practice is required and the inexorable home work must go on. When I see other children out in the evening I wonder how they keep up with their studies and I am told that at their age, we were kept until four o'clock in the afternoon, but when we were dismissed our time was our own until eight o'clock the next morning. Two full hours for outdoor play and then long happy evenings for family games, reading, popcorn and apples, singing around the piano, or neighbor calls. I don't see how the present generation can look back with such happy memories on their school days when their time is filled with the drudgery of homework.

I sincerely trust that the "American Association of School Administrators" will work out a solution to this condition at their convention to be held in St. Louis, the latter part of February. If all who are interested in the welfare of children will comply with the Education Editor's request for letters on this subject, I am sure some adjustment will be made. (Mrs.) M. H. P., Kentucky.

Readers of Weekly Parent Column Pool Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why The Rush?

Though my two boys, 10 and 14 years of age, do not have much home work, I know children the same age, attending different schools, who are very burdened with this assignment. I agree with the contributor who asks "why the rush." In this hustle-bustle world today we need to help the children as well as ourselves "to think constructively," give them a chance to unfold and get better acquainted with their inner selves. Let us spend some of the time learning how peaceful man can really be, and contribute to the peace of the world.—California.

Teach Them to Work

My children are under 12 years of age and as yet have very little home work to do, but when they do their Daddy and I try to make it interesting for them. So many of us seem to have the wrong idea about what work really is. When we play we are really working, for we are exerting our strength or faculties to accomplish something. We need to teach our children how to enjoy work. All children, I believe, can enjoy going to school if we teach them and reason with them the real reason for school; just a different idea of the little word "work" and many children would turn around and be fine students.—Michigan.

Books for Little Ones

Little children should never have home work. Helping mother is the kind of "home work" they should have. Also surround them with good books to read.—Wisconsin.

They Forget Others

It would seem that at times, in assigning work on her own subject, the teacher, in her zeal, forgets that there are other teachers just as zealous regarding their own subjects. As a result the combined assignments are often formidable in length and difficulty.—New York.

If Too Much To Do

If a child has too much home work to do, the parents should investigate the condition at school with the teacher. I know from experience that close contact of the parent and teacher brings about a harmonious school experience for children.—Michigan.

Pressure Took Away Joy

Mrs. D's letter vividly recalled the experience of my own daughter who graduated from high school several years ago. How many times she came home from school, her arms loaded with heavy books! Throwing them down, she would tragically exclaim, "Look, Mother, at all this home work. I don't see how I am going to get it all done by tomorrow." The amount of reading assigned in History and English, especially book reviews, was excessive. I spared her as much as I could by looking up the definitions of long lists of words, by reading aloud to her while she relaxed and listened.

SCHOOLS—Switzerland

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but under pressure of having to cover a required number of pages, too, in a given time, and the fear that with her other work she might not be able to accomplish this, much joy was lost. This was the feature I most regretted, for to me, education, to fulfill its high purpose, should always be accompanied by joy and inspiration as well as by industry and intelligence.—New York.

No Time Left for Music

I have a daughter 13 years of age attending Junior High School. She has talent in voice, elocution, and piano, and we try to study these outside of school work. I feel these things are just as important to her education as the things she

learns in school, but she has so many things in school and every teacher seems to treat the subject as though that was the most important one. So much work to do that it gives her practically no time to herself at home. By the time her home work is done, the day and night are filled.—New York.

Teach Them How to Study

Occasionally, I notice that the child needs instruction in how to study more efficiently. For example, memorizing mere words before the child understands the meaning of the poem, may be very wasteful of time. In such cases, I stop my reading and show the child how to learn faster.—Idaho.

Three Student Comments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Assigning Badly Done

"As I look back on it, I realize now that most of my trouble with home work in high school was because the teachers assigned it in a slap-dash way. I never was clear what I was supposed to do or why. Just 'reading chapter five' or 'doing the next ten examples' left me cold. I hated it because it wasn't making interesting or important to me."

So Much Going On at Home

"There's so much going on in our house, and I hate to be left out of it. That's why I don't like to go off by myself and do my home work," confesses a high school boy with an honest grin.

Boarding School Study Hours

A student writes: "When I was in boarding school we senior pupils had three study hours a day: 30 minutes before morning walk, an hour and a half just before dinner, and 40 minutes from 7:20 to 8. In addition to that, those not carrying extra courses at least one free period sometimes during recitation hours. Even without that free period our 'home work' time totaled two hours and forty minutes a day with a 'voluntary study hour' from 8 to 9 that the senior college preparatory girls nearly all

ways used. We learned to study in that school, and took college itself in our stride. If parents of high school and day school pupils would help keep 'boarding school' hours in the home there would be little trouble. Parents sent their children to boarding school where they have plenty of 'home work' but because they do not know about it they do not mind."

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EDUCATION PAGE

for

Advertising of Schools

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How You Parents Can Help Us Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How can you who are parents best help your children in this matter of work at home?

First, meet your child's teachers. Find out just what they expect from your child. If this seems unreasonable to you, tell the teacher so. Discuss it. Give your point of view. The school wants to cooperate. It will if you give it the chance.

Second, make certain a play time intervenes between the close of school and the home-study period.

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Preview of a Fine Spring Day

I KNEW when I awoke that the weather man had missed, though I had kept a large log going the night before until the small hours on his promise that the day would be full of storm. No need, in that case, to get up early; so why not work through most of the pleasant night? But, now the sun was streaming gaily into the room, there was a din of birds outside, and the month was still January.

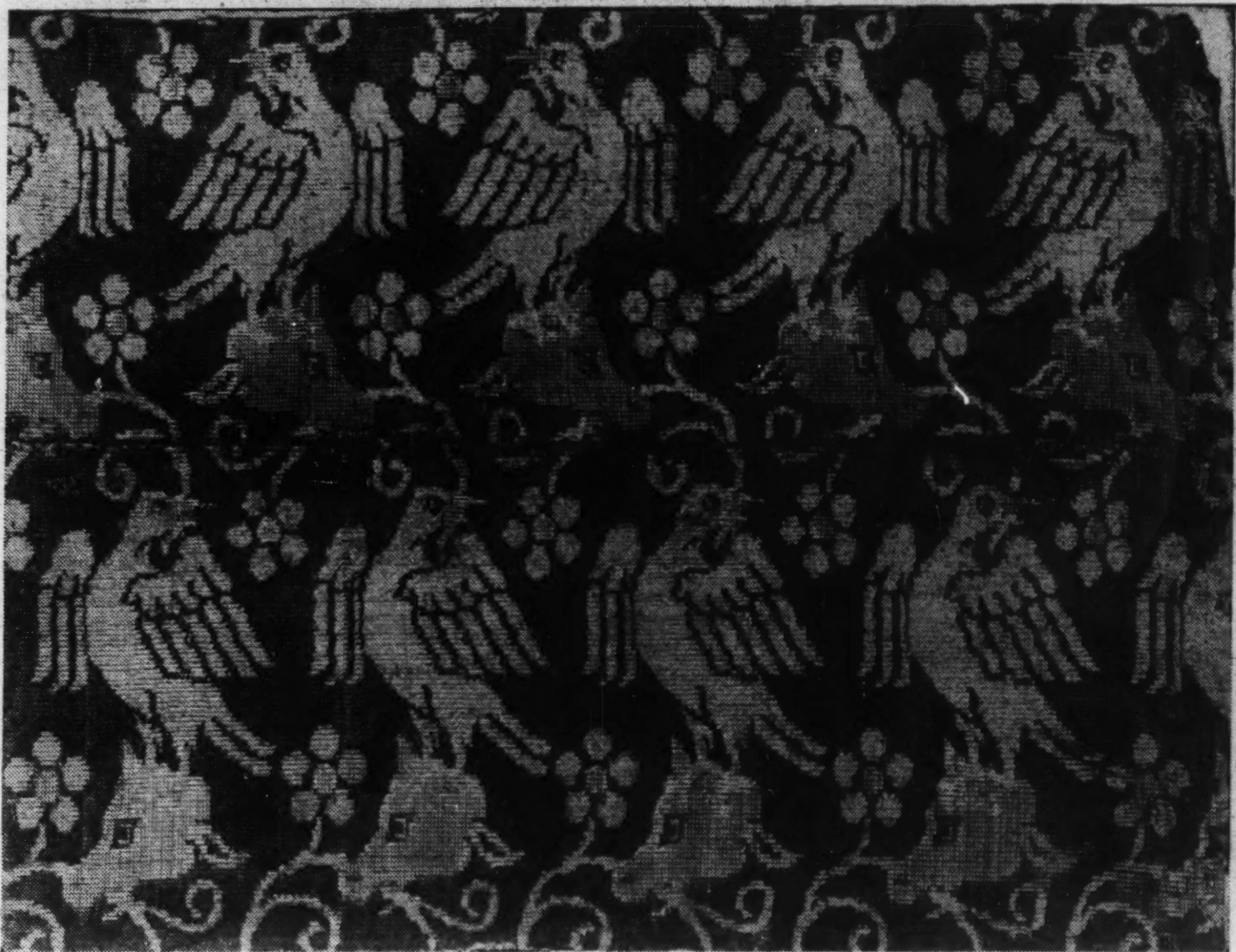
"Sparrows and wrens, pigeons and hens." An old phrasing, dimly remembered, described the better part of that noise; though a meadowlark, somewhere in the field across the road, was tossing notes up, some higher, some lower, like a juggler with tenpins. A jay, off somewhere behind the house, had found a walnut and was working away on it with a racket that would have done justice to a small child with a hammer and a box. A redbreasted sapsucker outside the window drilled monotonously and industriously. I could hear the dogs barking at someone on the road, probably early morning riders, and the cat had climbed the roof and was having itself a time with a few remaining autumn leaves there.

The neighbors, I noticed when I got up, were occupied with leaves, too, raking them into great piles and burning them, clouds of blue smoke ascending into the bluer sky. The pigeons promptly made a silly game of it, flying into the smoke, pretending great surprise when they found themselves there, agitatedly flapping their wings, somersaulting out of it as if it were both harmful and offensive. This might once have fooled me. But watching the same ones do it several times told me, what I had long ago guessed, that pigeons are the Disneys and Chaplins of the feathered tribes, anyway, as can be proved by watching one of them walk, even without oversized shoes and a cane.

The Schubert Seventh was coming over the radio from New York. It could just as well, I thought, have been the Beethoven Fifth, for all the difference it made. Even Finlandia or Gotterdammerung, heard softly on a fine spring day, would be music of spring. Maybe all music belongs to spring, anyway, and is only lent out to other seasons on sufferance. I could tell of times, plowing through winter snow to hear it in some overheated auditorium, when I have thought the lending process had gone too far. There ought to be better things to do than listen to music on winter nights. But music is ineffably lovely in the spring. If I have said that before, it will bear emphasis, in case some member of the symphony associations should read it.

On the porch in the sun, but warmly clothed because the air occasionally spoke of near-lying deserts and snow-covered mountains, I watched three horsemen come over the hill. Their voices, almost half a mile away, were as clear as if they were speaking by my side. The smoke obscured them momentarily; then they appeared again, winding down to the narrow strip of asphalt and so clop-clopping on out of sight around the road's bend. This is movie country; and, for all I know, these may have counted Robert Taylor, Clark Gable, or Robert Young among their number—though they seldom do.

A couple of hollyhocks have put on length and bloomed in the yard, and there, under the violet by the porch, faintly perfuming the air. The poor lilacs, which thought their



A FRAGMENT OF FIFTEENTH-CENTURY ITALIAN VELVET

time had come in December and put out leaves, have timidly shrunken into themselves again. But it's a mixed-up world, as testified to by the flaming, healthy, winter red of a little eucalyptus which only a day or two ago was beaten into the earth by a heavy rain, but today stands erect and flourishing. The heavy navel oranges, a line of golden hostages to winter in green coat dress, are full ripe and ready to pick; and even the Valencias are no longer green.

Walking back in the near-by canyon, I traveled a waterbed of broken slate, California's dry substitute for a tumbling stream, finding the air freezing cold; though on the hillside above, in the sun, I could see the first buckwheat in blossom, and the wild lilac was budding profusely. Alone among the larger trees in the canyon, the live oak had a showing of leaf. Sycamore and white oak were stripped and twiggy against the darker canyon walls of scrub oak, greasewood, and whatever, which form the cool green sides of all California hills and mountains not "tethered" by the desert sun and wind. A single lupine, high in the sun, was in full stalk of bloom. Maybe it had decided the winter was over.

But, even as I thought this, I glanced down the open end of the canyon and perceived the signal that told me there was more to this day than met the eye. It was a little white cumulus "handkerchief" cloud on the horizon. I finished the walk, climbed out of the canyon at the top, and took the hills as they came on the way back. The air, blown from what desert I could not tell, was sweet with sage, perhaps with winter hay.

I carried several large logs into the house, when I arrived home. The sky now had become a thin white gauze with no showing of blue. Could it have been that little cloud I had seen, spread out thin like honey on bread? I didn't know. They can form here in just a few minutes this time of year, egged on by scout clouds which beckon them over the horizon until the sky is black with them, shaping themselves into ominous armadas, cruising the mountaintops, covering the valleys as if with a lid, letting only a little pale sun through here and there in lances of light. The air was still warm, but I noticed that Joel, the bantam rooster, had shepherded all the hens into that part of the yard nearest the coops. The incorrigible pigeons, which should have been enjoying the day, were huddled together on a roof, preening their feathers. The noise of the birds had stilled, except for an occasional truant cheeping from the pines near the house; and in the stillness it was possible to hear the whisper of motors on the main highway in the valley, carrying day-vacationists back before nightfall.

On the radio there would be comedy, music, drama, politics. I could take my choice. But I remembered the cat. It hadn't cared very much for the warm sun earlier in the day, having grown a winter thickness of fur for quite different weather. I had seen it slinking here and there into shady places, looking a trifle unhappy; now I found it darting among the leaves in a frenzy of pleasure.

A distant rumble of thunder freed itself of some encumbrance in the mountains; there was a flash of lightning against the now completely gray sky. A little wind had come up, shaking down the last remnant of leaves in the walnut trees, tossing the pepper's green billowing shape into a ripple of waves. When all light had gone over the hills, I lit the fire, sitting to watch it a while in the gathering night before switching on the lamps, making sure it would burn. It did, the flames leaping up the sides of the logs I had pulled out of the hills and sawed to length, stacking them on the porch. Something like a single buckshot thrown with great force hit the roof, and was joined by others. The fire's new warmth was welcome now, for the air had turned suddenly colder. By the time I had turned on the lights and taken up the paper, the rain was drumming on the roof like an army of soldiers marching. Well, I knew what a spring day was going to be like when it did come. And I had a new respect for the weather man.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Portrait

She is poised as bees that hover over
The summer hills fragrant with purple
clover,
And calm as standing water in her mood,
And deep as the dim forest's quietude.
No word can trouble her unruffled heart,
Nor compass change the order of her chart.

MARGUERITE JANVAIN ADAMS

THIS POLYCHROME ITALIAN VELVET has recently come into the collection of the Cleveland Art Museum along with a number of other fine examples of historical textiles.

The design is vivacious; it displays eagles with outspread wings, holding calves' heads in their talons, and in their beaks blossoming branches. In the velvet pile there are three

colors: blue for the ground, cream for the beaks and calves' heads; red for the eagles, blossoms, and tendrils. It is interesting to observe the manner in which these elements of design have been dispersed over the surface so that there are rows of uniform motives along the horizontal direction, and alternations of motives in the vertical arrangement.

Andlig återspeglings

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

Med ANDLIG GLÖD utropar Psalmlisten (Ps. 17:15): "När jag uppvaknar, vill jag mätta mig av din åsyn." Giva icke dessa Bibels ord en antydning om ett svar på mänsklighetens urgammala längtan efter hälsa och lycka — om ett uppvaknande till förverkligandet av att vi nu äro Guds, Andens, barn, skapade till att återspegla Honom i ändlös liv och strålände frihet från varje boja, som materialitet vill hopsnida?

Skriften säger (1 Mos. 1:27): "Gud skapade människan till sin avbild, till Guds avbild skapade han henne, till man och kvinna skapade han dem." Detta är tydligen ett Skriftens bemyndigande att vidhålla, att människan är sin skapares, den gudomliga intelligensens, individuella uttryck och återspeglings. Det innebär liksom ett Skriftens bemyndigande att vederlägga det orättfärdiga påståendet, att Guds barn någonsin skulle kunna uttrycka något annat än Gudomens eviga fullkomlighet och herraväld. Människan, skapad att vara Gud lik, uttrycker varals helhet, fullständighet och tillfredsställelse. I denna fullständiga återspeglings begreppet det guds oändlighet, där intet fattas och inga rätta önsknings lämnas uppfylla.

I en värld, där fysiska vittnesbörd om disharmoni, sjukdom och olycka tyckas existera, kommer Kristen Vetenskap med det hoppfulla budskapet om människans eviga och obrutna släktskap med Gud såsom Hans eget andliga barn eller Hans återspeglings. När vi lärt oss förstå denna sanna släktskap, inse vi lätt, att eftersom människan uttrycker den gudomliga naturen, är allt som är olikhet denna andliga återspeglings överklagt, osant och ej värdigt att godtagas, att det i själva verket är en pålägsa, som kan kastas av och ersättas med det rätta begreppet om hälsa och himmels harmoni. Den vissa kunskapen om dessa levande sanningar sätter oss i stånd att demonstrera dem i det dagliga livet. Synd, lidande, hat, förlust och brist avlyssas och bevisas vara endast felaktiga föreställningar utan lag eller makt. Vi lära oss och kunna genom rätt tänkande bevisa, att människan nu och alltid återspeglar det gudomliga varat i andlig styrka, glädje, skönhet och rikedom.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous* (sid. 150): "Ett hjärta som blivit berört och helgat av en ton från Kristen Vetenskap kan fullborda hela skalan; men detta hjärta måste vara ärligt och allvarligt och aldrig förtvättas i sin strävan efter fullkomlighet — efter att återspegla det gudomliga Livet, Sanningen och Kärleken." En lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap begrundade en morgon under bön dessa ord, när han sökte lösa ett problem, som berörde förhållandet mellan människor emellan. Under ett personligt meningsutbyte med en vän hade hans eget tankande blivit grumlat, och han hade tillåtit kritikens och självmedömkan argument att giva färg åt tanken. Den oenighet som uppstod genom denna strid mellan mänskliga åsikter hotade att manifestera sig i en allvarlig missförstånd.

När denne lärjunge senare en gång stod vid randen av en vacker fjällsjö och såg hur de jättehöga bergstopparna, som omgäva dess stränder, avspeglades i det kristallklara vattnet, lade han märke till att det i återspeglingsen icke fanns den minsta avvikelse från originalet. Tavlans var fullständigt i den minsta detalj. Till följd av en skarp vind blåst vattnet plötsligt uppbrött, vilket genast gjorde, att tavlan som återspeglades där blev oklar och ofullständig i sina linjer. Genom att tillämpa denna händelse på det föreliggande problemet såg lärjungen, att han tillåtit fördomsdomens och kritikens stormar svepa fram genom tankarna och att han därigenom i sin egen tanke låtit dessa villfarelser fördunkla den andlighet han borde manifestera. Kort därefter avtog stormen över sjön, och vattnet återtog sin lugna återspeglings av den omgivande skönheten. Lika hastigt återställdes lugn och stillhet i lärjungens tanke genom de ovärderliga sanningarna om Guds andliga skapelses fullkomlighet. I det

han lydigt renade sitt tänkande från de negativa suggestionerna om disharmoni och ogillande, välkomnade han i stället de positiva egenskaperna barmhärtighet, förlåtelse och ett djupare helgande åt det goda. Kort här- efter återknöts vänskapen på en fastare grund än förut, och ömsesidig hänsyn och vänlighet kommo till uttryck.

I affärsvärlden bliva vi genom den sanna uppfattningen av människan såsom återspeglings av Sinne befriade från oräknliga felaktiga föreställningar om ansvar och från den ångsliga frukten att begå misstag. I den mån vi i ödmjukhet, oavbrutet och korekvent, återspegla den gudomliga Principen i våra affärsförehavanden, kommer spänningen och trycket av frukten att misslyckande att försvinna och, likt fjällsjön, komma vi spontant att avspegla vår Fader-Moders, den oöfelbara gudomliga intelligensens, jämvikt och herraväld. Sålunda bliva vi rustade till att fatta sunda och visa beslut.

När vi vaksamt skydda vårt tänkande och därifrån utesluta allt som är olikhet det goda och med glädje uttrycka Kärlekens och Sanningens oöfelbara likhet, skola vi i vårt liv införa mer och mer harmoni och framgång. På så sätt skola vi gradvis övervinna alla hinder för fred, riklig tillgång och sant fram- åtskridande. I ord, vilka livs hjärta till friskt mod och tillförsäkt, säger Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 183): "Människan är Guds avbild och likhet; allt som är möjligt för Gud, är möjligt för människan såsom Guds återspeglings." På grund av den gudomliga lagen om återspeglings upptäcka vi sålunda, att den andliga människans för- måga är utan gräns, då hon återspeglar sin skapare.

Vi borde sträva efter att uppnå och tillgodogöra oss denna tillfyllstgörande andliga förståelse — den strålände vissheten om att den andliga människan här och nu med glädje uttrycker den gudomliga naturen i den rena, ständiga och positiva återspeglings- en av det oändliga goda. En sådan helgad strävan i vår sida att vittna om Guds och Hans styrelses allmakt skall göra mycket för att hjälpa till att upprätta varaktig fred och lycka i hela världen.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förläggaren, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Gingerbread Shapes by Hans Christian Andersen

DURING THOSE YEARS, Andersen had not the heart to go abroad, but his friend Frederika Bremer, the Swedish writer, persuaded him to make a long journey through Sweden. That most romantic of the northern countries, he saw as few people before him had seen it — the grim strength of iron and copper works, the solemn darkness of pines, the trembling white beauty of birches, the thousand crystal ways of water with rocks and meadows, the tall fair peasants in costumes of lacquer red, vibrant blue, grass greens, and burning yellows. From the King's table to the humblest parsonage he met courtesy and hospitality, but one tribute touched him deeper than any. He was asleep in a little inn a couple of miles from Motala, when he was awakened early by song. He looked out; a number of people were standing in the rain and singing, while they gazed towards his window. He called the maid to ask who and why — they were the workers from a Motala factory; they had trudged there in the rain to honour him.

Next to this, perhaps, an incident pleased him, in which he was not Andersen at all, not the tenderly loved author with whom the poor and the simple of heart were always right, but a stranger who could do amazing things with a pair of scissors. One of the things that long ago had made his mother determined to make him a tailor was the queer deftness of his huge hands; and in the Copenhagen families where he ate his free dinners he had often delighted the children by cutting dancers and swans

WITH SPIRITUAL FERVOR the Psalmist exclaimed (*Psalms 17:15*), "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Do not these words from the Bible point to the answer to humanity's age-old yearning for health and happiness — an awakening to the realization that now we are the children of God, Spirit, created to reflect Him in endless life and glorious freedom from every fetter which materiality would forge?

The Scriptures record (*Genesis 1:27*), "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." Clearly, this is Scriptural sanction for maintaining that man is the individual expression and reflection of his Maker, divine intelligence. It is likewise Scriptural authority for refuting the illegitimate claim that God's child could ever express aught but the eternal perfection and dominion of Deity. Man, made in the divine likeness, expresses the fullness of being, completeness and satisfaction. In this perfect reflection is included the infinitude of good, leaving nothing wanting, no unfulfillment of righteous desires.

In a world where physical evidence of discord, disease, and disaster seems to exist, Christian Science brings the buoyant message of God's eternal and unbroken relation to man, as His own spiritual offspring or reflection. When this true relationship is understood, it is easy to see that since man expresses the divine nature, everything unlike this spiritual reflection is unreal, untrue, and unworthy of acceptance; that it is, in fact, an imposition which can be repudiated and replaced with the right concept of health and heavenly harmony. The steadfast knowing of these vital truths enables one to demonstrate them in daily experience. Sin, suffering, hatred, loss, and lack are exposed and proved to be but false beliefs, lawless and powerless. We learn and, through right thinking, are able to prove that man is actually and always reflecting the divine being in spiritual strength, joy, beauty, and abundance.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in *"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous"* (p. 150), "A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science, can accomplish the full scale; but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect — to reflect the divine Life, Truth, and Love." A student of Christian Science prayerfully pondered this statement one morning while endeavoring to solve a problem in human relationship. In a personal controversy with a friend, his own thinking had become clouded and he had allowed the arguments of criticism and self-pity to color his thought. The dissension resulting from this clash of human opinions threatened to manifest itself in a serious misunderstanding.

Later, as the student stood on the brink of a beautiful mountain lake and saw reflected in its crystal-clear waters the towering peaks surrounding its banks, he noted that there was not the slightest deviation in the reflection from the original. The picture was complete in minutest detail. Suddenly, in response to a sharp wind, the waters became agitated, instantly rendering the vision reflected therein indistinct and imperfect of outline. Adapting the incident to the problem at hand, the student saw that he had allowed the storms of condemnation and criticism to surge through his thought, thereby permitting these errors to dim in his own thought the spirituality he should manifest. Very soon the storm over the lake abated, and the waters again resumed their serene reflection of the surrounding loveliness. With equal swiftness, calm and tranquillity were restored to the student's thought by the priceless truths of the perfection of God's spiritual

Finding Our Thoughts In Print

IT WOULD BE hard to aver which gives us more pleasure when we find it in print: what we wanted to say, or what we wanted not to say. . . . Our satisfaction lies in that delicate divergence between the words before us and the words we ourselves would have used for the same thought (if we had had the same thought). We must not quite have had it; but we must have been troubled by its approach. The happy man lives subconsciously to-day among thoughts that he will render articulate to-morrow. Nothing is more exciting (you can see hints and murmurs of it in all sorts of places) than to watch the world getting ready to think ideas quite different from those it is at the moment openly proclaiming. — CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in the Preface to "Familiar Quotations," edited by JOHN BARTLETT. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

creation. Obediently purging his thinking of the negative suggestions of discord and dislike, he welcomed in their stead the positive qualities of charity, forgiveness, and a deeper consecration to good. Shortly thereafter, the friendship was re-established on a firmer basis than before, and mutual respect and kindness were expressed.

In the world of commerce, the true concept of man as Mind's reflection relieves one from countless false responsibilities and from the anxious fear of making mistakes. As we humbly reflect divine Principle continuously and consistently in our business dealings, the strain and stress of fear or failure fade away and, like the mountain lake, we spontaneously image forth the poise and dominion of our Father-Mother, infallible divine intelligence. We are thus equipped to make sound and wise decisions.

As we vigilantly guard our thinking, excluding therefrom all unlike good and joyously expressing the undeviating likeness of Love and Truth, we shall bring into our experience increasing harmony and success. In this manner, we shall gradually overcome all impediments to peace, affluence, and true progress. Mrs. Eddy, in words which stir the heart with fresh courage and confidence, states (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 183), "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man as God's reflection." Thus, by reason of the divine law of reflection, we discover that spiritual man's capacities are illimitable in reflecting his creator.

We should strive to attain and to utilize this satisfying spiritual understanding — the radiant recognition that spiritual man is here and now joyously expressing the divine nature in the pure, perpetual, and positive reflection of infinite good. Such prayerful effort, on our part, to witness to the omnipotence of God and His government, will do much toward helping to establish permanent peace and prosperity throughout the world.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)

Midseason

Here is the silence of imprisoned song,
The voice withheld by beauty lingering
In hope. This is unsure serenity
That must be broken many times before
The mystic birth that will be hailed as spring.
The sun displays a brief new hesitance
To leave; dusk pauses in her creeping haste
To burnish silver remnants of the snow.

SARAH KLECKNER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1940

New England
Puts in Claim
For LincolnNation unites to honor
President who placed
American democracy
on firmer basis.

By a Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

New England can make no such strong claims upon Lincoln as can Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, but as the 131st anniversary of his birth rolls around Monday this region again finds the Lincoln tradition occupying an increasingly substantial place in the region's thoughts, and again finds efforts—after the New England fashion—being made to endow the national hero with a Mayflower background.

Kentucky has its original Lincoln log cabin; Massachusetts, on the Mary Forbes estate in Milton, has its replica. Wabash has its original Charles Keck statue; this year Hingham has a copy. Moreover, Hingham has two houses in which lived Lincolns, early settlers from England, and, presumably, forbears of the Lincoln branch that went to Pennsylvania and eventually to Kentucky and westward.

As usual, the Republicans will give the day a certain political significance. Former President Hoover, Alf M. Landon, Thomas E. Dewey, Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg, Robert A. Taft, Styles Bridges, and Massachusetts' own Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, will all address big meetings in various parts of the country. In Boston, Col. Hanford MacNider of Iowa will address the Middlesex Club at Hotel Statler in the major G. O. P. even of this section.

But superior to these partisan meetings, the legend of Abraham Lincoln yearly takes on more luster for most Americans regardless of Party. Especially is this true in times when those certain tangible as well as intangible liberties which we name democracy are challenged.

The feeling of the times is illustrated in the success in recent months of the stage play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by the motion picture versions of the same theme, and by the reception accorded Carl Sandburg's recent addition to his Lincoln biography, covering the war years.

Many people dreamed having democracy challenged in 1860, only 96 years after it had been formally installed; they recoil no less today, 80 years later.

Eighty years ago, much of the inspiration that bolstered faith in the democratic idea came through Lincoln. Under his leadership they succeeded in establishing the idea on an even firmer basis.

This is the thing that is remembered today, and which comes with even more vivid clarity when, as now, an opposite thought asserts itself.

Lincoln's Family

When New Englanders have an affection for somebody one of the first things they do is try and find him a good family background. Lincoln himself claimed no such background. He admitted he knew nothing of his family beyond the grandfather after whom he was named.

But New Englanders, enthusiastic genealogists, could hardly take that for an answer. Solomon Lincoln of Hingham appears to have started it as early as 1848 when the young Illinois Whig came to Boston to make a speech in Gerrish Hall, Chelsea.

Soloman wrote asking about his family. In a courteous letter, the 39-year-old orator replied: "My father's name is Thomas, my grandfather's name was Abraham the same as my own. My grandfather went from Rockingham County, Va., to Kentucky about the year 1782, and two years afterward was killed by Indians. We have a vague tradition that my grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia and that he was a Quaker."

Family Research

"Further than this I have never heard anything. It may do no harm to say that Abraham and Mordecai are common names in the family."

Soloman Lincoln was persistent. He had Honest Abe explore his recollections further, and Soloman evidently undertook considerable research on his own account; for in October, 1885 he published in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register some notes on the Lincoln family.

He made a cast of the eight Lincolns who settled in Hingham soon after 1635, one, Samuel, had a son, Mordecai, who moved to Scituate where he built a house, and mill. Mordecai had two sons who migrated to New Jersey, and from there one went to Pennsylvania.

It is the contention of Soloman that this Lincoln who went to Pennsylvania was a forebear of Abraham.

Subsequent genealogists, including Samuel Shaddock, and, more lately, by Waldo Lincoln, have built up a convincing amount of circumstantial evidence to support this link between the Lincolns of Massachusetts and the Lincolns of Illinois.



(1) The hall in Chelsea in which Lincoln, as a young Whig orator, spoke in 1848. (2) Sign on the Samuel Lincoln House, Hingham. (3) The Samuel Lincoln house. Samuel is believed to have been a direct forebear of Abraham. (4) The recently placed copy of the Keck statue of Lincoln on Hingham Green. (5) Sign locating the

old mill pond built by Mordecai Lincoln, whose sons migrated to Pennsylvania and thence, it is believed, westward where Abraham was born. (6) Replica of Lincoln's Kentucky birthplace, located on the Mary Bowditch Forbes place in Milton, Mass. (7) Mordecai Lincoln's mill dam in Scituate.

Community
Fund Workers
Clean House

Boston's 1940 Community Fund campaign definitely was in the clean-up stages this afternoon, as General Chairman Francis C. Gray issued a call to the thousands of volunteer workers to return any equipment they have been allotted which might be useful in next year's campaign.

"Almost the main things remaining before we can call the 1940 Community Fund campaign a closed chapter in the human history of Greater Boston," declared Mr. Gray, "is to be sure that we collect everything remaining from this campaign that will be useful next year."

"It is urgent," he continued, "that all volunteers return to headquarters any and all kits and other supplies they have been equipped with. A great deal of this material can be used in the next campaign, and, needless to say, we must save every penny we can in order to keep costs down to an absolute minimum."

List of \$100 subscribers:
Page 11.

Chamber Luncheon
Meetings Announced

Three luncheon meetings of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been announced, starting Feb. 16, when Dr. James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University, and now educational counselor of the National Broadcasting Company, is to be guest speaker.

Bolt of Lightning Captured
On Film by G. E. Engineers

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—By means of an ingenious "lightning trap" engineers of General Electric have succeeded in capturing the first complete picture of a lightning bolt, really 12 bolts in one.

According to Dr. Karl B. Meachron, chief of the General Electric "lightning laboratory," mechanism has been designed to operate at the tremendous speed necessary to record 12 current peaks of a single lightning stroke, all occurring in a space of about a quarter of a second. Lightning itself starts the mechanism and thus lightning can be said to sign its own autograph.

The studies disclose that when the layman talks about "fast as lightning" he may be referring to anything from a few millionths of a second to a second and a half, since lightning strokes have been found to vary that much in their duration.

It is now known that what were formerly believed to be multiple strokes of lightning, separate flashes occurring in rapid succession, are in general a single stroke with a continuing current rising and falling in several current peaks.

The importance of the lightning studies is in determining its characteristics so that protective devices may be built with the qualities necessary to guard against damage by lightning. The strength of the electrical apparatus which is subject to the effects of lightning depends upon the wave shape of the lightning. Without an exact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

knowledge of the wave shapes, it is impossible to be certain that insulation and other protective devices will be adequate to withstand the effects of lightning.

The first detailed measurements ever made of the lightning wave shapes are those made under the direction of Dr. Meachron in the Empire State Building.

The instrument which measures the lightning currents is the high-speed cathode-ray oscillograph. The wave shape of the lightning stroke appears on the face of the oscillograph tube, much as a picture appears on the face of the television tube. A high speed camera is operated in conjunction with the oscillograph tube to take pictures of the wave shapes.

The whole mechanism is set up to operate automatically, and the lightning stroke itself is used to give the impulse which puts the highly complicated mechanism into operation. This is done in one millionth of a second.

Medals Awarded
Postal Workers

Gold medals for careful operation of mail trucks in Boston during the past 14 years have been awarded to two postal workers in the Boston Post Office District by Postmaster Peter F. Tague.

The two drivers were John J. Driscoll, driver-mechanic for 22 years, and Timothy F. Kenneally, a letter carrier for 28 years.

Sloan Grants
Offer Opening
To Executives

Under a program made largely possible by a renewed grant of \$32,500 from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, at least ten young business executives will undertake a year of advanced study in the fields of business administration and economics, it has been announced by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

With "the increase and diffusion of economic knowledge" as the objective of the Sloan Foundation, it is hoped that these young men, of proved managerial ability, will return to industry better equipped to meet present-day problems in their respective fields.

Prof. Wyman P. Fiske, Director of the program, in announcing the new competition, which closes on March 16, pointed out its features.

"The work," he said, "to be undertaken by the Fellows has been designed to capitalize their maturity and experience, and to offer a quality of value not otherwise readily obtainable by the young executive in industry. Although a considerable part of the program is taken as a group, there is ample opportunity for individual selection of special subjects to the end that each course of study may be suited to the particular background of personality and experience of the individual recipient following it."

Stipends of as high as \$2,500 for married recipients bring the grants within the reach of all who may benefit from them.

Air Developments Held
Big Aid to Port of Boston

With the development of commercial aviation in Boston as a basis, the future of Boston as a greater seaport and a possible stopping place for both trans-Atlantic steamers and planes is visualized by an enthusiastic group of city and State officials and businessmen in New England.

It is commercial aviation interests, peculiarly enough, which have imbued the older transportation mediums in New England with this ideal of the enlarged and augmented port of Boston. One of the leaders in this project is United Air Lines, which has petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to establish a direct service from Boston to Cleveland and Chicago, avoiding New York City.

Other Carriers

But other air carriers have the same idea. Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., for instance, also has an application pending for a direct route out of Boston to Pittsburgh and the West, also avoiding New York City. Boston & Maine Airways, New England air carrier, has pushed northward to Montreal, N. B., and has an application pending to establish a direct route between Boston and New York.

Back of the B. & M. application is a plan for making itself a direct feeder line to and from the transatlantic aviation terminal at Shedd, N. B., which is only a few miles away. If the New York application is granted, the line would constitute a direct route from New York through New England to the Maritime Provinces, a faster air connection possibly than the sea-coast route that the trans-Atlantic planes would follow in coming from Canada down to New York.

Hours Ahead

Much of the enthusiasm for Boston as a future steamer and air port among this group of interested citizens is based upon a natural geographic fact which places Boston in a particularly favored location especially when air transport is considered. Boston is the first major port of landfall in the United States.

Direct air connections from Boston to and from the Middle and Far West, coupled with calls by trans-Atlantic steamers and planes at Boston, would, therefore, enable both eastbound and westbound passengers in the United States

and on the ocean to reach their destinations hours ahead of arrivals in New York.

The railroad pioneers had this vision when they pushed their tracks from Boston over and under the Berkshires in the days of rail development in order to fight the growing inroads of the port of New York. But the strings of corporate business, rather than the logic of geography, having long since turned this traffic around so that today Boston has become merely a feeder to New York and Albany.

By means of aviation, however, it is proposed to turn this traffic trend around again in favor of geography.

According to H. Ainsley Highman, an official of United Air Lines in Boston, his company plans to develop a "boat plane" service to and from Boston in a manner similar to the boat train services in British and Continental ports in Europe.

As an example of what may be accomplished by air speed, Mr. Highman pointed out that a passenger debarking from a trans-Atlantic steamer in Boston could reach the Far West by air before the steamer itself reached New York. Or he could reach Chicago by air in the time it takes the train to go from Boston to New York. Mr. Highman pointed out that the boat journey between Boston and New York is 14 hours while the fastest train service is five hours.

Other Savings

In the opposite direction, Mr. Highman pointed out, passengers from the Far and Middle West could afford to wait from a half to a full day more before boarding a plane to Boston to connect with an eastbound trans-Atlantic steamer or plane.

It was also intimated by Mr. Highman that the question in the future of having combined trans-Atlantic boat-plane or plane-plane fares from points in the United States to Europe through Boston has been seriously discussed.

Emphasized by Mr. Highman, who was formerly with the French Line in Boston, was the fact that Boston still has a major opportunity of becoming a trans-Atlantic plane stop. Air France, Mr. Highman said, has not, for instance, entirely discarded the possibilities of Boston as a base for its projected trans-Atlantic air service.

Traffic Stalled By Slippery Roads

Shortly after hundreds of commuters' automobiles had run into difficulties on the way into Boston this morning—slithering into immobility on gentle grades and curves, or mounting the grass plots of parkways and traffic circles—city sanding crews swung into action and traffic began to proceed normally—but cautiously—one more.

A complete tie-up of all traffic, which developed on the steeply banked curve of the Jamieson above the overpass across Huntington Avenue was relieved after a lone janitor from an adjoining building.

The owner of one "baby" roadster of British make jumped out just in time to hold the vehicle on the right side by placing one foot

against a rear wheel until the benevolent janitor laid a thin trail of sand to provide traction enough to get under way again.

The City of Boston's paving crew—270 men and 28 trucks—got to work with supplies of sand at slippery sections such as this in all parts of residential Boston, soon after the morning rush hour was over. Downtown, 700 men and 30 trucks of the Sanitary Division had a similar job, all day, by midday.

The Sanitary Division forecast a day of possible freezing rain later today or tomorrow.

At sea, three Coast Guard vessels sped to the aid of the 4,763-ton American freighter Agwidale, which went ashore in the storm off Nobska Point in Vineyard Sound.

Legislative Milk Probe Is Sought

Explanation of the increase of one cent in the retail price of milk in the Boston area was sought by a bill just filed, demanding a legislative investigation of the whole

situation. The bill was filed by a group of legislators who notified the State Milk Control Board they would seek "positive action" at the next Legislature unless the Board recall its order raising the price of milk to 14 cents a quart.

Meanwhile, a group of milk producers assailed Mayor Tobin through their attorney, Henry T. Broderick, for present conditions in the milk market. The group charged that Boston's milk restrictions and specifications are unnecessarily high, boosting the price beyond that required by reasonable precautions.

As an example of such rules, Mr. Broderick cited the rule requiring presence of 12 per cent total solid content in milk sold in Boston. To meet this test, it was alleged, local producers are forced to add cream to their regular cow's milk.

Dartmouth Hails 1940 Queen



Miss Marjorie Jean Carlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A junior at Georgian Court College, Lakewood, N. J., Miss Carlin was once Queen of May at her college. Now Queen of the 30th annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival, she was selected out of 1,200 girls.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy today, followed by rain or snow; rain and warmer tonight; cloudy, preceded by rain tomorrow; colder at night. Moderate to fresh east winds. As a whole, the week will be a change, with a cold front moving in from the north and a warm front moving in from the south. Sunday cloudy, preceded by rain, colder at night. Monday, cloudy, followed by snow, not so cold tonight. Tuesday, cloudy and colder with snow flurries.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness today, followed by snow, warmer tonight. Sunday partly cloudy and colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B	C
Boston	34	37	33
Chicago	26	28	29
Denver	18	20	21
Holmes	37	40	39
Kansas City	18	20	21
Los Angeles	53	55	56
Miami	64	67	68

A—Minimum, February 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:32 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 12:58 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Monday, 1:10 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 1:34 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:30, Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:30, Sunday.

Theaters

Shubert—**"Night Music"** by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Piqueres, Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President, featuring the Marx Brothers. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Broadway Village—**"Allegory of the Underworld"** with John Wayne, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also **"At the Circus"** with The Marx Bros. 2:40, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40.

Coliseum—**"City in Darkness"** with Charlie Chan, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also **"Everything Happens at Night"** with Bonita 2:45, 4:45, 6:45, 8:45.

Exeter—**"All Women Have Secrets"** with Jean Chan, 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also **"The Great Victor Herbert"** with Allan Jones and Mary Martin, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. Tomorrow, Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President, featuring the Marx Brothers. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Five Arts—**"Harvest"** 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:40. Also **"Disney's 'Bea Scouts'"** 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—**"The Great Gatsby"** with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also **"High School"** featuring Jane Withers, 2:40, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40. Paramount, 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30.

Radio—Page 10

Keith-Meigs—**"Memorabilia"** with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. **"Vigil in the Night"**, with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Blythe, 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—**"Nelson Eddy and Hona Massey in 'Bala-laha'"** 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. Also **"The Earl of Chicago"**, 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—**"The Secret Four"**, 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 7:10, 10:15. Also **"Escape to Paradise"**, with Bobbie Green and Kent Taylor, 12:40, 2:40, 7:10, 10:15. Also **"Coma Male"**, with Ann Blythe and John Carroll, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 9.

State—**"Margaret Sullivan and James Stewart, in 'The Shop Around the Corner'"**, 12:40, 2:40, 7:10, 10:15. Also **"Coma Male"**, with Ann Blythe and John Carroll, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 9.

South Station Theater—**"Information Please"**, Mont. St. Michel, **"Radio Blockade"**, Ted St. Michel, **"Agua Rhythm"**, **"Remember When?"** latest newscasts and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—**"Remember the Night"** with Pat O'Brien, Scollay, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. **"Modern"**, 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also **"Geronimo"**, with Preston Foster and Elmo Drew, Scollay, 10:00 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern, 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—**"Gone With the Wind"** starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—**"Pygmalion"** with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also **"She's Got Every-thing"**, with Ann Blythe and Gene Raymond. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepic Cinema—**"Information Please"**, **"Nassau"**, **"Top-notch Tennis"**, **"Birds of the Western Hemisphere"**, **"Alpine Belling"**, cartoons and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—**"The Mummy"** with Boris Karloff, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also **"The Raven"** with Bela Lugosi, 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 9.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturdays, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Feature Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

World's First Sunday School Is Claimed by Halifax, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HALIFAX, Mass.—The honor of having the first Sunday School in the world, now claimed for Gloucester, England, under date of 1780, and commemorated there by a monument to Robert Raikes, is challenged by this Plymouth County hamlet, according to original records of the local Congregational church.

Faithfully legible in the handwriting of the Rev. John Cotton, the church's first Minister, appears this item on May 29, 1736, in reporting a business meeting:

"Voted to desire Deacons Tinkham and Ebenezer Fuller to catechize the children who attend worship of God on the Sabbath days during the time of intermission, at noon, from the beginning of April to the first of October."

44 Years Ahead of British

Unless the authenticity of this record could be disproved, Halifax launched a Sunday School 44 years ahead of the British one given as first in most standard encyclopedias, and 55 years before the Philadelphia Sunday School, usually accepted as the first in America.

That the great Sunday School movement with its incalculable contribution to religious education should have had its beginning in one of the small towns of the Plymouth Colony seems consistent with the plan of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a logical outcome of the counsel of the Rev. John Robinson, Pastor of the Pilgrim church at Leyden.

The first church in Halifax, in which the original Sunday School held its sessions, under instruction of Deacons Tinkham and Fuller, had approximately the same loca-

tion as the present Congregational church edifice, adjacent to the present Town Hall.

Halifax was formerly a part of Middleboro. Deacons Tinkham and Fuller were two of 19 members of the Middleboro church who were dismissed with testimonial letters with a view of becoming original members of the Halifax church. At an earlier date, 1694, the Middleboro church had been set apart from the first church in Plymouth, the church of the Pilgrims, which had been organized in Leyden.

Preservation of Records

The Rev. John Cotton was the Town Clerk as well as the first Minister in Halifax and founder of Sunday schools. He wrote the record quoted in the book, on rag paper, which has been carefully preserved and is safely kept in the vault of the town.

Records show that the Halifax church was organized Oct. 13, 1734. As the first Minister was the founder of Sunday schools, so his grandfather, the Rev. John Cotton of Boston, was the founder of the "Fifth day lecture," or prayer meeting night.

Sunday school and mid-week service were both included in the program of the early Halifax church, and still are.

Lowell Discloses Harkness' Modesty

Personal anecdotes concerning the life of Edward S. Harkness, the Yale graduate who gave more than \$13,000,000 to Harvard for its House system, are told for the first time by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard

Skiing Holds High Place at Hanover



A Group at the Dartmouth Carnival

This group of skiers is posed under the same snow arch where last night picked Miss Marjorie Jean Carlin as Queen of the thirtieth annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival. Left to right are Constance Bleeker, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jack Osten, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Virginia Frey, of Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Belding, of Chicago; Elizabeth

Stine, of New York City; Sonia Peitche, of Clairmont, N. H.; and Grant Harrison, of New York City. The young women are part of the avalanche of 1,200 girl guests who poured into Hanover from 41 states for the 1940 snow festivities, which will be aided and abetted by various outdoor contests for the remainder of the week end.

VOGUE SAYS:
"Black patent leather—Spring star!"

Let it shine forth with pretty silk dresses! Wear its bright gleam with your dressmaker suit. The BONNIE, one of our airy, sandalized Walk-Over.

WALK-OVER
 170 Tremont Street BOSTON

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6:04mc
For Monday, Feb. 12
12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6:04mc

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—8 p. m.—"Menuette"; orchestra. HAT, 9.15 meg. 32 km.
 Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English: Chamber Music. ZRO, 11.81 meg. 25.4 m.
 Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra. ZJK, 15.16 meg. 19.7 m.
 London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.4 m.; GSC, 9.88 meg. 31.3 m.
 Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAG, 11.88 meg. 25.4 m.
 Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg. 25.4 m.
 Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB1, 11.88 meg. 25.4 m.
 Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg. 49.8 m.
 London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log." Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.88 meg. 31.3 m.

For Sunday, Feb. 11
 Paris—12 noon—News in English. 11.88 meg. 25.4 m.
 Berlin—12 noon—Military March. HAT, 9.12 meg. 32.8 m.
 Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV6, 15.24 meg. 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg. 25 m.
 Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English. Must: 11.88 meg. 25.4 m.; IFR, 9.83 meg. 30.3 m.
 London—7:30 p. m.—Pull News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.4 m.; GSC, 9.88 meg. 31.3 m.
 Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAG, 11.88 meg. 25.4 m.
 Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg. 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg. 25.4 m.
 Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama: Introduction in English. TPB1, 11.88 meg. 25.4 m.; TPA, 11.71 meg. 25.4 m.
 London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.88 meg. 31.3 m.
 Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB1, 11.88 meg. 25.4 m.; TPA, 11.71 meg. 25.4 m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
 Massachusetts
 Worcester—Sunday, March 3, 1:45 p. m. WTAC, 300kc.

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Lutherans Plan Prayers For Finland

Lutheran congregations of Boston will join all Lutheran Churches of the country tomorrow in a Day of Prayer for Finland, for Lutheran foreign missions, and for all war sufferers.

The observance comes as a prelude to the launching of a Lutheran Emergency Appeal for a \$500,000 war relief fund, sponsored by the American Lutheran World Convention Committee with the approval of the principal national Lutheran bodies.

Because the Lutheran Church embraces all but about 4 per cent of the Finnish people most of the money will be administered through the church in Finland. Urgent appeals have been received from Archbishop Erkki Kaila, head of the church in Finland, and from Bishop Max von Bonsdorff, another of its leaders.

Part of the fund, about \$150,000, will be used for relief of Lutheran missions in India, Africa, China, and New Guinea which have been cut off from all support by the war.

All of the \$500,000 will be used for relief, it is reported, with not even a dollar of the fund going for overhead or administrative expenses. Nearly the whole cost of the appeal has already been underwritten according to official statements.

Director of the campaign is the Rev. Dr. Oscar C. Mees of Canton, Ohio, who was active in administering Lutheran relief in Europe at the close of the last war.

Heifetz With Symphony

Jaścha Heifetz, who introduced the Second Violin Concerto of Prokofiev to America at a Boston Symphony concert two seasons ago, played it again in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, in the first of the fifteenth symphonic pair of the season. The other items of the program, which will be repeated this evening, were the Second Symphony of D'Indy, in B flat, and Bach's Organ Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor as transcribed by Respighi. Dr. Koussevitzky, returning from a midwinter vacation of three weeks, was warmly greeted.

This second concerto of Prokofiev's, as was noted on its first performance, is not an especially grateful piece for a soloist. It offers little opportunity for technical display, although it makes heavy technical demands. There is, however, plenty of opportunity for employment of a beautiful tone, and for co-operation with the conductor and the members of an orchestra in a symphonic performance. In all these particulars Mr. Heifetz was signally fitted for his assignment. He well deserved the ovation he received at the close. No less deserving were the conductor and the orchestra, which had a share in the applause.

The finale remains on a second hearing the most pleasing of the three movements, because of the vigor, its rhythmic trickiness. The rhythmic interest, indeed, extends throughout the work. In the second movement the interplay of rhythms and of voices between soloist and orchestra is fascinating to follow.

There seemed yesterday to be a greater emphasis on this quality in the movement than upon the main theme, which in itself is not so salient. The first movement is still, for this recorder, the least appealing and the least interesting, and its second theme still seems unworthy of its task.

The D'Indy symphony was last heard at these concerts eight years ago. It was probably time to revive it. Though not all of us can share the enthusiasm which has been expressed for it by some commentators, it is undoubtedly a landmark in French symphonic composition. The recurrence of themes indubitably lends the work a certain kind of unity, and if the total effect is rather theatrical, the workmanlike commands respect. The performance was excellent, and the audience response was cordial.

L. A. S.

Union Plan Urged After War Ends

A union of the democracies, with a governmental set-up that would include both legislative and enforcement branches, was advocated in an interview here last night by Dr. Max Habicht, former Assistant Legal Adviser to the League of Nations.

Dr. Habicht came to Boston to address a meeting at Pilgrim Hall, sponsored by the Boston Committee of Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists. Dr. Habicht's topic was, "After the War—What?"

Dr. Habicht says that war settles nothing. He says under the present scheme of things one could go on having world wars periodically. Nazism, Fascism, Communism, all offer definite programs, and so must the world democracies, if they are to overcome the totalitarian threat. Dr. Habicht pointed out.

"A world democracy should have the means of deciding on new laws, and then be given the practical power to apply these laws," Dr. Habicht said.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 12

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6:04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.4m)
 6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
 7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
 7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks."

For Sunday, Feb. 11

(6:04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.4m)
 2:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
 2:30 p. m.—Polk Music of Many Lands.
 2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
 3:00 p. m.—Inter-Democracy Program.
 4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
 4:45 p. m.—Familiar Hymns.
 5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
 5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
 6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Let Us Sing."
 6:15 p. m.—Lectures on Classical and Modernism in German Music by Professor Branislavsky, with musical illustrations.

FREE Introductory French Lesson

Thursday, Feb. 15, 10:30 A. M.

by Eugénie Gautier Haddock

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Radio Timetable

Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-500m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-313m	1500kc-WMEX-300m
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Sunday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-500m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-313m	1500kc-WMEX-300m
5:00 Sunday Morning 5:15 Sunday Morning 5:30 Sunday Morning 5:45 Sunday Morning 6:00 Sunday Morning 6:15 Sunday Morning 6:30 Sunday Morning 6:45 Sunday Morning 7:00 Sunday Morning 7:15 Sunday Morning 7:30 Sunday Morning 7:45 Sunday Morning 8:00 Sunday Morning 8:15 Sunday Morning 8:30 Sunday Morning 8:45 Sunday Morning 9:00 Sunday Morning 9:15 Sunday Morning 9:30 Sunday Morning 9:45 Sunday Morning 10:00 Sunday Morning 10:15 Sunday Morning 10:30 Sunday Morning 10:45 Sunday Morning 11:00 Sunday Morning 11:15 Sunday Morning 11:30 Sunday Morning 11:45 Sunday Morning 12:00 Sunday Morning 12:15 Sunday Morning 12:30 Sunday Morning 12:45 Sunday Morning 1:00 Sunday Morning 1:15 Sunday Morning 1:30 Sunday Morning 1:45 Sunday Morning 2:00 Sunday Morning 2:15 Sunday Morning 2:30 Sunday Morning 2:45 Sunday Morning 3:00 Sunday Morning 3:15 Sunday Morning 3:30 Sunday Morning 3:45 Sunday Morning 4:00 Sunday Morning 4:15 Sunday Morning 4:30 Sunday Morning 4:45 Sunday Morning 5:00 Sunday Morning	5:00 Sunday Morning 5:15 Sunday Morning 5:30 Sunday Morning 5:45 Sunday Morning 6:00 Sunday Morning 6:15 Sunday Morning 6:30 Sunday Morning 6:45 Sunday Morning 7:00 Sunday Morning 7:15 Sunday Morning 7:30 Sunday Morning 7:45 Sunday Morning 8:00 Sunday Morning 8:15 Sunday Morning 8:30 Sunday Morning 8:45 Sunday Morning 9:00 Sunday Morning 9:15 Sunday Morning 9:30 Sunday Morning 9:45 Sunday Morning 10:00 Sunday Morning 10:15 Sunday Morning 10:30 Sunday Morning 10:45 Sunday Morning 11:00 Sunday Morning 11:15 Sunday Morning 11:30 Sunday Morning 11:45 Sunday Morning 12:00 Sunday Morning 12:15 Sunday Morning 12:30 Sunday Morning 12:45 Sunday Morning 1:00 Sunday Morning 1:15 Sunday Morning 1:30 Sunday Morning 1:45 Sunday Morning 2:00 Sunday Morning 2:15 Sunday Morning 2:30 Sunday Morning 2:45 Sunday Morning 3:00 Sunday Morning 3:15 Sunday Morning 3:30 Sunday Morning 3:45 Sunday Morning 4:00 Sunday Morning 4:15 Sunday Morning 4:30 Sunday Morning 4:45 Sunday Morning 5:00 Sunday Morning	5:00 Sunday Morning 5:15 Sunday Morning 5:30 Sunday Morning 5:45 Sunday Morning 6:00 Sunday Morning 6:15 Sunday Morning 6:30 Sunday Morning 6:45 Sunday Morning 7:00 Sunday Morning 7:15 Sunday Morning 7:30 Sunday Morning 7:45 Sunday Morning 8:00 Sunday Morning 8:15 Sunday Morning 8:30 Sunday Morning 8:45 Sunday Morning 9:00 Sunday Morning 9:15 Sunday Morning 9:30 Sunday Morning 9:45 Sunday Morning 10:00 Sunday Morning 10:15 Sunday Morning 10:30 Sunday Morning 10:45 Sunday Morning 11:00 Sunday Morning 11:15 Sunday Morning 11:30 Sunday Morning 11:45 Sunday Morning 12:00 Sunday Morning 12:15 Sunday Morning 12:30 Sunday Morning 12:45 Sunday Morning 1:00 Sunday Morning 1:15 Sunday Morning 1:30 Sunday Morning 1:45 Sunday Morning 2:00 Sunday Morning 2:15 Sunday Morning 2:30 Sunday Morning 2:45 Sunday Morning 3:00 Sunday Morning 3:15 Sunday Morning 3:30 Sunday Morning 3:45 Sunday Morning 4:00 Sunday Morning 4:15 Sunday Morning 4:30 Sunday Morning 4:45 Sunday Morning 5:00 Sunday Morning	5:00 Sunday Morning 5:15 Sunday Morning 5:30 Sunday Morning 5:45 Sunday Morning 6:00 Sunday Morning 6:15 Sunday Morning 6:30 Sunday Morning 6:45 Sunday Morning 7:00 Sunday Morning 7:15 Sunday Morning 7:30 Sunday Morning 7:45 Sunday Morning 8:00 Sunday Morning 8:15 Sunday Morning 8:30 Sunday Morning 8:45 Sunday Morning 9:00 Sunday Morning 9:15 Sunday Morning 9:30 Sunday Morning 9:45 Sunday Morning 10:00 Sunday Morning 10:15 Sunday Morning 10:30 Sunday Morning 10:45 Sunday Morning 11:00 Sunday Morning 11:15 Sunday Morning 11:30 Sunday Morning 11:45 Sunday Morning 12:00 Sunday Morning 12:15 Sunday Morning 12:30 Sunday Morning 12:45 Sunday Morning 1:00 Sunday Morning 1:15 Sunday Morning 1:30 Sunday Morning 1:45 Sunday Morning 2:00 Sunday Morning 2:15 Sunday Morning 2:30 Sunday Morning 2:45 Sunday Morning 3:00 Sunday Morning 3:15 Sunday Morning 3:30 Sunday Morning 3:45 Sunday Morning 4:00 Sunday Morning 4:15 Sunday Morning 4:30 Sunday Morning 4:45 Sunday Morning 5:00 Sunday Morning	5:00 Sunday Morning 5:15 Sunday Morning 5:30 Sunday Morning 5:45 Sunday Morning 6:00 Sunday Morning 6:15 Sunday Morning 6:30 Sunday Morning 6:45 Sunday Morning 7:00 Sunday Morning 7:15 Sunday Morning 7:30 Sunday Morning 7:45 Sunday Morning 8:00 Sunday Morning 8:15 Sunday Morning 8:30 Sunday Morning 8:45 Sunday Morning 9:00 Sunday Morning 9:15 Sunday Morning 9:30 Sunday Morning 9:45 Sunday Morning 10:00 Sunday Morning 10:15 Sunday Morning 10:30 Sunday Morning 10:45 Sunday Morning 11:00 Sunday Morning 11:15 Sunday Morning 11:30 Sunday Morning 11:45 Sunday Morning 12:00 Sunday Morning 12:15 Sunday Morning 12:30 Sunday Morning 12:45 Sunday Morning 1:00 Sunday Morning 1:15 Sunday Morning 1:30 Sunday Morning 1:45 Sunday Morning 2:00 Sunday Morning 2:15 Sunday Morning 2:30 Sunday Morning 2:45 Sunday Morning 3:00 Sunday Morning 3:15 Sunday Morning 3:30 Sunday Morning 3:45 Sunday Morning 4:00 Sunday Morning 4:15 Sunday Morning 4:30 Sunday Morning 4:45 Sunday Morning 5:00 Sunday Morning

Monday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-500m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-313m
David and Carlson "The Guiding Light" Berch's Boys "The Guiding Light" Monday News "Checkeredboard Time" National Farm and Home Hour Hus' Homesteaders "Our Gal Sunday" "The Goldbergs" "Life Beautiful" Right Happiness "Road of Life" Larry Ross, songs "Joyce Kilmer" "Your Family" "My Sister Sam" "The O'Neills" Guy Lombardo's Or. "Blondie" Sports: news Music: weather	5:00 Mildred Carlsson 5:15 "The Guiding Light" 5:30 Jack Kerch's Boys 5:45 "The Guiding Light" 6:00 News: Monday News 6:15 "Checkeredboard Time" 6:30 National Farm and Home Hour 6:45 "Our Gal Sunday" 7:00 "The Goldbergs" 7:15 "Life Beautiful" 7:30 Right Happiness 7:45 "Road of Life" 8:00 Larry Ross, songs 8:15 "Joyce Kilmer" 8:30 "Your Family" 8:45 "My Sister Sam" 8:55 "The O'Neills" 9:00 News: Edwin C. Hill 9:15 Hedda Hopper 9:30 "Sports Illustrated" 9:45 Today in Europe 12:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" 12:15 "Lum and Abner" 12:30 "Benny's comedy" 12:45 serial 1:00 "Tune-Up Time" 1:15 vocal: orch 1:30 Tom Howard: Geo. 1:45 "The O'Neills" 2:00 Charles Laughlin 2:15 Elka Lanchester in 2:30 "Hollywood" 2:45 "The O'Neills" 3:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. 3:15 "Blondie" 3:30 Sports: news 3:45 Music: weather	"David Harum": sketch "The Guiding Light": sketch "Against the Storm" "The Guiding Light": sketch "Musical Roundup" "The O'Neills": sketch Singing Sam: songs "My Sister Sam" George and Dixie "The Mills Hour" Marjorie Mills Hour "Valley and Bob" "The Guiding Light": sketch	

Community Fund Announces Subscriptions of Over \$100

The Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund today announced an additional list of subscriptions of \$100 or more. Following are contributions of public employees, individuals, and companies and employees.

Subscription of Public Employees

Federal Employees

\$25,219—Post Office Department (115 per cent).
\$23,900—Navy Yard (115 per cent).
\$23,363—Custom House.
\$23,171—War Department (113 per cent).
\$23,176—Bureau of Internal Revenue (103 per cent).
\$23,083—Post Office Building (except Post Office Department and Bureau of Internal Revenue—105 per cent).
\$23,000—Federal Works Agency (121 per cent).
\$22,890—Park Square Building (108 per cent).
\$21,209—Watertown Arsenal.
\$20,837—Other Greater Boston Agencies.

State Employees

\$1,293—Banks and Banking (118 per cent).
\$1,295—Corporations and Taxation.
\$1,289—Education.
\$1,286—Public Health (103 per cent).
\$1,175—Insurance (124 per cent).
\$1,160—Labor and Industries.
\$1,076—Mental Health (120 per cent).
\$9,922—Metropolitan District Commission (119 per cent).
\$1,732—Public Welfare.
\$1,347—Public Works.
\$1,369—Unemployment Compensation Commission.
\$1,712—Other State House (108 per cent).
\$6,654—All other State.

City Employees

\$16,432—Fire Department (102 per cent).
\$13,014—Public Works Department.
\$13,384—Park Department.
\$3,417—Library Department (100 per cent).
\$473—Penal Institutions Department.
\$761—Public Buildings Department.
\$1,291—Hospital Department.
\$1,226—Institutions Department (111 per cent).
\$2,166—Public Welfare Department (108 per cent).
\$15,116—All Other City Departments (105 per cent).

County Employees

\$2,102—Sheriff (111 per cent).
\$1,297—Superior Court—Civil (105 per cent).
\$200—Superior Court—Criminal and District Attorney's Office.
\$973—Registry of Deeds (102 per cent).
\$2,038—Municipal Court—Boston (101 per cent).
\$27—Superior Judicial Court (106 per cent).
\$1,390—Other Courts (111 per cent).
\$135—All Other Suffolk County Departments (101 per cent).

Public School Employees

\$20,308—High Schools.
\$17,283—Elementary and Intermediate (102 per cent).

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Special care given to white and grey hair.

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The Sale is On

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\$200,000 worth of Morse suits, tuxedos and overcoats for \$133,300! All made this season in our own great union factory.

\$30 Clothing .. \$19.66
\$35 Clothing .. \$23.33
\$50 Clothing .. \$33.33

PAY 1/3 Mar. 1st PAY 1/3 April 1st PAY 1/3 May 1st

LEOPOLD MORSE
Uptown, 45 Summer St. Downtown, Adams Sq.

'A Model for Amateur Skaters



Sonja Henie in Action

Sonja Henie, who with the 1940 edition of her Hollywood Ice Revue, will give the first of five evening performances at the Boston Garden next Wednesday, believes that shows such as hers—in which amateurs have become professionals—do much to encourage amateurs to become better and better skaters.

"The glamour of the professional spurs the amateur in his or her efforts to reach the top," said Miss Henie. "As a young skater, for instance, attends a performance of our revue and sees 100 beautifully

costumed young men and women in intricate numbers. He or she sees the possibilities of excellence through devotion to this sport and goes out to perfect himself or herself. . . .

"It seems to me that I have been training all my life. Even as a child I practiced three hours a day each morning and from two to three hours each afternoon. Cross-country skiing, tennis, swimming and ballet dancing kept me busy every day of the week."

\$452—New England Power Association and Affiliated Companies employees, additional (Total to date \$3,098).
\$452—Constantine Dressing Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Murray White Co. Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Johnson Bus Lines Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—J. J. Fox Inc. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Crawford Holledge Ltd. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—E. N. Marcus and Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Shreve, Crump & Low Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—T. Slattery Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Metz and Eddy employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Express Inc. and Big Three Inc. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Columbia Cost Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Hubert Informal Frocks Inc. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—The Continental Clothing Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Frank Bros. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Boit & Company Ltd. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Cambridge Electric Light Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Elisabeth Arden employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—George Frost Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Baron Dress Co. and Rithick Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Matthews-Kadetsky Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Frankel & Smith Inc. and Rogers Feet Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Walworth Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Associated Industries of Massachusetts employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Lindbrook Clothes Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—New England Coal & Coke Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—D. C. Perival & Co. Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Baron Anderson Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Atlantic Lumber Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Brooks Brothers; John Ford; Inc.; Hookless Pastner Sales Co. and employees; Ky-Grade Clothing Company employees; McLellan Stores Company; Stone's Express Inc. and Big Three Inc. employees; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Deibrook Ventilating Co. and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—R. & H. Pant Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Commonwealth Clothing Co.; Turner Construction Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Brookway-Smith-High-Lovell Co. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Coleman Supply Co.; N. Goodman Co.; Hedges & Mathews Company and employees; Hood Rubber Company, Inc.; Northern Steel Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Armstrong Cork Products Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—J. J. Newberry Company and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Beale Bros. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—H. Glaser & Sons, Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Milbender-Altes Electric Company; Thresher Bros. Inc. and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Haymarket Clothing Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Abrams Bros. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—H. S. Petticoat Company; Joseph Horne's employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Harvard Bazaar, Inc. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Kingsdon Clothing Company and employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Warren Brother Roads Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Elden Parker Clinic & Crump employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—New England Coal & Coke Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Robinson Bros. employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Arlington Gas Light Company employees, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Building Trades Employers' Association; Charles & David Inc.; John Devaney Co. Inc. and employees; Eagle Cornies & Skylight Works; Frank Ferdinand, Inc.; M. J. Fidelity Company and employees; B. A. Gardetto, Inc.; Gorins, Inc., additional (Total to date \$1,813).
\$452—Hudson Wearing Apparel, Inc.; Huerth & Smith, Inc.; Hygrade Sylvania Corporation; Inter City Airlines, Inc. and employees; Johns-Manville Sales Corporation; Kane Furniture Company; Keystone Portland Cement Company; Leeds, Inc.; The McMurrer Company; A. E. Mills & Co.; Moller's Inc.; Moller's Inc. employees; Scott & Co. Ltd.; Seaboard Construction Company employees; T. Towle Company; A. Towle Company employees; Triniton Dredging Corporation; L. D. Willcutt & Sons Company; J. R. Worcester & Co.

Bill to Trim Vanderbilt's Power Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In an attempt to salvage what they can of the old patronage system which kept the so-called Republican "Old Guard" in control of State affairs here for more than a quarter of a century, a bill has been introduced in the General Assembly which would strip Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of his major appointive powers and place them in the hands of the Grand Committee.

Known as the Adams Bill the measure would literally make the Governor a figurehead. He would have the power, however, to recommend candidates for department or division heads, which do not come under the provisions of the Civil Service System now in effect. But if his candidate were rejected the Senate could name its own candidate and the Grand Committee could finish off the entire matter with the Governor just an interested spectator to the proceedings.

Both the G. O. P. and Democratic organizations in Rhode Island have been built around the patronage system but with the passage of the Civil Service Act, at the request of Governor Vanderbilt, few positions can be filled through the former spoils system.

This new workers' protection law which is now in effect has been telling on the personal machines built up over a period of years by leaders, especially in the rural districts, and they are openly stating that unless they have some political plums to hand out their influence will be ended in their districts.

It is problematical at the State House, whether the insurgents can muster enough strength to pass the bill although it is generally known that the Vanderbilt civil service system is far from popular with members of the G. O. P.

However, the Democratic minority, which could be counted on in former years to join with any movement against the G. O. P. administration, is keeping in the background.

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Modern deluxe accommodations, personal escort, includes New Orleans, Puebla, Taxco, Cuernavaca, Mexico City. A carefully planned delightful itinerary with many optional variations. All expenses \$344
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'38 Ford Tudor, trunk, 1934 57 Ford De Luxe Tudor, 8325

HOVER MOTORS
BOSTON

U. S. Air Line To Scandinavia Held Imminent

Foreign Trade Flashes

Need for the long-contemplated trans-Atlantic transport air service between Scandinavia and the United States, has been accentuated by present world shipping conditions, and the project has reached the stage of actual negotiation, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish air transport interests are jointly concerned and hope to arrange with an American air line to operate on a "fifty-fifty" basis. One plane a week in each direction is contemplated. Approximate time between American and Scandinavian points is 28½ hours in the westerly direction and 23½ hours in the easterly direction.

Shift in Bananas

Guatemala's banana-producing areas are shifting, the Bureau is informed. Official statistics show banana exports from the Pacific Coast area of Guatemala during 1939 exceeded the shipments from the Atlantic area. It is said to be the first time that such a development has been recorded. Total exports of bananas in 1939 were 10,032,698 stems, a gain of 7 per cent as compared with 1938. Shipments from the Pacific coast region totaled 5,198,782 stems, an increase of 46 per cent over 1938. Atlantic area exports totaled 4,833,916 stems. Except for 275,000 stems shipped to Germany, all Guatemalan bananas exported in 1939 were for the American market.

Sweden Plans Canal

In an effort to alleviate the difficult shipping situation existing in the waters between Denmark and Sweden, due to the presence of mine fields, the Swedish Government plans to construct a canal across the Falsterbo Peninsula to connect the Oresund (Danish Sound) with the Baltic.

The proposed waterway would be about 5,250 feet long, 328 feet wide, and 26 feet deep. About 400 men will be employed in its construction and the Government hopes to complete the project in from three to four months, involving an expenditure of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, according to the Bureau.

Fishing Industry Study Urged

Boston's \$20,000,000 fishing industry welcomes investigation at any time, declared Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association and representatives of the industry, who returned yesterday from hearings attended in Washington before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Patrick McHugh, of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union at Boston, who also attended the hearings at the National Capital, appealed to the Committee for a Congressional investigation of the fish industry to disclose what "monopolistic practices," if any, are engaged in at the Boston Fish Pier.

"The fisheries have been accused

many times by those who know nothing about the economics of the business or of marketing control," declared Mr. Cooley in an interview. "The industry will welcome a complete study to establish, once and for all the full truth of the entire situation, and a complete disclosure of all facts—be they good or evil."

"Establish the truth," demanded Mr. Cooley, in urging that a full study be made, rather than a partial one, "in order that the frequent, unfair criticism of honest men be silenced. Within the past six months, the United States Department of Justice has investigated and exonerated the industry, apparently finding nothing wrong."

Boys Reopen Road To Greene Forge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, R. I.—Boys enrolled in the agricultural course at Coventry High School are reopening an old roadway leading to one of the State's historic spots—the site of the old forge operated by Nathaniel Greene.

In Revolutionary times barges

carried iron from Pennsylvania up the Pawtuxet River to the forge. Here armament was made for the Revolutionary Army.

Not far away, on the hilltop, is the old Greene homestead. Daily for many years Nathaniel Greene traversed the roadway to his forge and back in the evening.

SALE!
Through MONDAY and TUESDAY
SHOP EARLY—STOCK UP!

Filene's
Hosiery Section,
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•380, A 3-THREAD CREPE CHIFFON
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Shepardless stockings are exclusive to Filene's in Boston. ALL NEW SPRING SHADES. Tell us your costume colors, our expert shoppers will choose the correct shade. And don't forget Valentine's Day is next Wednesday, a GIFT she'd love.

WRITE, OR PHONE HUB. 4250 UNTIL 9 P. M.—WHILE QUANTITY LASTS

HOVEY'S Sleep Shop Fifth Floor BOSTON

Famous Red Cross WINDSOR Innerspring Mattress

Only ONCE in a blue moon do you buy a "RED CROSS" mattress at a sale price . . . NATIONALLY KNOWN and NATIONALLY ADVERTISED . . . you'll find practically everything you could desire in a mattress . . . comfort, construction, durability . . . and best of all . . . substantial saving.

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Famous RED CROSS INNERSPRING MATTRESSES

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Red Cross Innerspring Mattresses have an outstanding reputation for quality of construction inside and outside . . . they give years of satisfactory service and have all the comfort-giving features that you could possibly hope for. Note these quality features:

- 198 "Anchor-lock" unit
- SPECIALLY quilted sisal pad
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- Metal handles for easy turning
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SLEEP SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR

1940 Tennis Bud Unfolding in Northern California—Chess Problems—Hockey

No Indication Net Game Has Hit the Doldrums

Pacific Coast Sidelines

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—With the opening of the 1940 tennis season in northern California comes discussion of "How to make amateur tennis more popular with the public?"

One reason this question of how to popularize amateur tennis—from back-lot to Davis and Wightman Cup—came up is reverberation here from remarks by professionals that the professional game's the "thing" these days. And then, the professionals have always cried for a combined amateur-professional "open" tournament.

But anyone who takes more than a superficial look into this national tennis game of ours will wonder just who is crying "wolf" over the failure (?) of amateur tennis when he finds that some 15,000,000 people swing tennis rackets each year in the United States.

Whistling That certainly doesn't indicate that the game has hit the doldrums. But it just "might" indicate from all the talk that the professionals are finding box office receipts pretty slim these days and are delivering themselves of a little bit of "whoop-em-up" or whistling in the empty grandstands.

To be sure most of the so-called "colorful players" are now in the ranks of the professionals: Tilden, Budge, Vines, and Perry, to name a few. But on the amateur side Frank Kovacs and young Eddie Alcock of Berkeley, California, are coming center-court thrillers. Champion Riggs is pretty methodical about his playing—but then most people always like to see the little man win.

And evidence that the amateur game is hardly being tossed aside by players, coaches, and enthusiasts alike is seen in the effort across the country to interest and develop the best young players for tournament play. This is done at considerable expense by local tennis clubs from West to East and North to South.

A very good example of what can be done, and what is being done along this line is seen across San Francisco Bay at the Berkeley Tennis Club, where William C. "Pop" Fuller has been coaching youngsters into champions from way back.

"Pop" gets good and riled when anyone mentions the fact that amateur tennis is sliding down hill in popularity. Naturally, he says he doesn't begrudge the professionals their annual wall—particularly this year with the wars interfering with their annual tours abroad. But he can't see exactly why there should be an amateur-professional "open" tournament. He didn't say this—but it wasn't hard to see his reason could well have been a reticence to see the

professionals fatten their pocket books at the amateurs' expense.

News Peg

For what amateur is going to be good enough to come sweeping into a field of a few high class professionals who have been playing top tennis for years and knock over the "old masters"? An open tournament is just a gag or a news peg for the professionals to use to keep in the news when the bleachers are empty.

The tennis season here gets off to a good start with the Northern California Indoor Championships held at the Palace of Fine Arts from Feb. 10-18. Frankie Kovacs is men's defending champion; Virginia Wolfenden, women's; and that "coming champion" Pat Manning, girls' defending champion. This is sponsored by the Golden Gate Tennis Club, of San Francisco.

Then at this same time try-outs are taking place for positions on tennis teams which will enter the annual Northern California Inter-Collegiate Championships in March. These teams represent seven cities including San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno, and Mill Valley. It is expected that this year the Olympic Club, in San Francisco will enter a squad. The Northern California Tennis Association sponsors this competition.

And more proof that the "elder courts-men, and women" are not forgetting the future champions is seen in the training plan and program worked out by the Northern California Tennis Association for developing future Wightman Cup players.

The Association has chosen Mrs. Golda Myer Gross of Berkeley, a seasoned campaigner of her day, to watch over and assist in the training of girls who are felt to be Wightman Cup aspirants from Northern California.

Round-Robins

There are about 15 girls this year who are being groomed by Mrs. Gross. They play round-robins, constantly checking their play and working on their game. Pat Manning of Alameda, is visualized by many tennis "experts" in the Bay Region here as being the best feminine material seen in some years. She's tall—a bit light now they point out—but "has a tremendous sock to her service"; all in her favor.

The Berkeley Tennis Club is not the only place, by any means, that is working out these development projects to get the West's players ready to represent this section—and the USA—when international competition is resumed after the "war" abroad. But as well as developing future champions the Berkeley Club is outstanding in its campaign to get just ordinary "dubs" out on court just for the fun we get out of playing.

Royal Arch Gunnison

'Mighty Miler'



Complete returns are not in, but as the current indoor track season rolls along each week produces added evidence that Chuck Fenske is destined to take over Glenn Cunningham's role of premier miler.

The black-haired Wisconsin youth has, on several past occasions, come through with brilliant performances which indicated that he was a miler of great potentialities. He was good enough to beat Glenn Cunningham in five races last year, including the Princeton Invitation mile which was featured by the Rideout-Wooderson "incident."

Fenske beat Cunningham this winter in Boston in a 4:10.3 mile and a week later, in the Millrose meet, repeated the trick with a 4:07.4 effort which equaled the best competitive indoor mile ever run. Cunningham is credited with the world record for the indoor mile, 4:04.4, but this was made in a paced race on Dartmouth's famous track. Many consider Cunningham's 4:07.4 mile, made in 1938 shortly before the Dartmouth run, as the real indoor standard. Chances are Fenske will try to better Cunningham's mark at Dartmouth before the end of the current season.

Fenske may even come up with the four-minute mile. He appears to be as well equipped as any miler who has trod the foot-racing paths, indoors and out. His habitually expressionless face gives no hint that he wastes any energy in pre-race anxiety. Training is no hardship for him. Physically, he is well put together. His 152 pounds are well distributed over his 5 feet 10 inches. He tends too strictly to his knitting to be a "colorful" athlete and he lets his running speak for itself.

Fenske is primarily a power runner, with power of the easy-flowing sort. Long-legged and barrel-chested, he stretches his finishing drive over a longer distance than most runners. Even under the most severe strain, he maintains his form. He should be just coming into his own.

—Pap

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 9
Oklahoma 45, Nebraska 38.
Iowa State 45, Kansas State 38.
Missouri 35, Washington (St. Louis) 38.
Oklahoma 45, M. C. 48, Washburn 29.
DePaul 21, Loyola (Chicago) 15.
Regis 48, Auburn 47.
Southern California 50, U. C. L. A. 26.
Florida 31, Miami 28.
California 38, Stanford 34.
Drake 31, St. Louis 29.
Washington State 46, Oregon State 37.
Arkansas 75, Southern Methodist 40.
Colorado State 38, Denver 37.
Washington State 46, Oregon State 37.
Grinnell 30, Carleton 37.
Baylor 40, Baylor 40.
New Mexico 39, Texas Tech 33.
San Diego State 29, Loyola (Calif.) 28.
Idaho 47, Washington 37.
Montana 45, Idaho (Southern Branch) 41.
Utah 48, Brigham Young 39.
South Dakota State 38, South Dakota 35.
College of Idaho 41, Linfield 28.
Portland 44, Mount Angel 33.
Regis 48, Western State 44.
Alderson-Broodius 39, Morris Harvey 48.
Lawrence Tech 48, Edinboro 39.
Friends U. 40, Chillicothe (Okla.) 31.
Indiana Institute 32.
Washington 42, Eastern Washington 31.
St. Benedict's 40, Emporia State 38.
Nebraska 39, College of the Pacific 37.
Hope 42, Kalamazoo 39.
Maine State 45, Assumption 41.
Ohio Wesleyan 52, Grand Rapids U. 38.
Bradley 38, Illinois Wesleyan 38.
Columbia 40, Grinnell 37.
New Mexico State 44, N. M. Normal 39.
Fort Hays 39, Southwestern (Kan.) 31.
Seton Hall 44, Rider 32.
Springfield 46, St. Michael's 37.
V. Virginia Wesleyan 47, Fairmont T. 48.
Loyola (Baltimore) 40, Upsilon 29.
North Dakota State 47, Omaha 39.
Trinity 46, Austin College 33.
De Sales 61, Ferris 28.

Fred H. Swan, head Temple Uni-

versity football coach, resigned yesterday, announcing he "was not free at this time" to disclose his new association. . . . Swan succeeded Glenn S. (Pop) Warner last season after serving as his assistant six years. . . . His resignation was unexpected as he was under contract for two more seasons.

"Several weeks ago I was offered a position, which in my opinion, has excellent possibilities for advancement and I have decided to take the post," Swan disclosed.

National and North American champion Leo Freisinger ranked as the man to beat today in a colorful revival of the famed Diamond Trophy speed skating races at Lake Placid.

Victory for Freisinger in the three-day meet would give the slender 24-year-old Chicago Olympic ace possession of the nation's three major skating titles. . . . He won the National and North American championships on successive weeks at Lake Placid, Wis., and Schenectady, respectively.

Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., won the Palm Beach (Florida) women's golf tournament yesterday from Grace Amory, Palm Beach socialite, 4 and 3.

Billy Gillespie, a University of Miami sophomore seeded ninth, continued his giant-killing activities in the Roney-Plaza tennis tournament yesterday by eliminating Henry Prusoff of Seattle, fourth seeded. . . . In an earlier round, Gillespie put out of the tournament Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, who was sixth seeded.

John Gray of the Essex County Golf and Country Club, Windsor, Ont., yesterday was elected president of the Green-Keeping Superintendents Association to succeed Frank Ermer of Cleveland. . . . Gray is the first president to be elected from outside the United States. . . . His club signed him to a new 25-year contract last month.

The New York Times says the Executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has suspended Gene Mako of Los Angeles, former Davis Cup player and national doubles champion, and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., fifth-ranking American player, for violation of the amateur rule in receiving expenses.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated-Press Reports

Joan Tozzer of Boston, defending titlist, paced the field yesterday in the ladies' senior singles of the U. S. Figure Skating Association's championship competition at Cleveland. . . . At completion of the school figures division, Miss Tozzer unofficially headed the cross-country events, led in order by Hedy Stenut of Chicago, Charlotte Walther of New York and Gretchen Merrill of Boston.

With McGill's crack team pressing hard, Dartmouth skiers perennally champions of other years, bent every effort today toward protecting their narrow lead, as the 30th annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival entered its final day. . . . In first place by a margin of only 2 of a point after the downhill bid cross-country events, the Big Green team needed to hold its own in today's events—jumping and slalom—in order to win its sixth consecutive championship. . . . Dartmouth favored in the jumping had 192.1 points, while the Canadians, expected to win the slalom, had 191.9 points.

In other events yesterday, Dartmouth's skating team won four of six events in the Intercollegiate speed skating championships. Cornell took the other two. . . . The Princeton swimming team beat the Big Green's mermen, 38 to 37.

Three up on the once invincible Glenn Cunningham in their mile dueling, Chuck Fenske found his latest victory overshadowed today by a young Negro sprinter's world record performance. . . . The Wisconsin graduate student showed his heels to Cunningham last night for the third night time, but it was Norwood (Barney) Ewell, a Penn State sophomore, who stole the show at the third annual Penn A. C. meet. . . . Ewell, National A. U. outdoor 200-meter champion, was clocked by three times in an even five seconds as he flashed over the board track to win the 50-yard dash. The performance clipped a fifth of a second off the 26-year-old record of Jo Loomis of Chicago, whose mark Ewell equaled here a year ago. Ewell, Peacock, former Temple University star, finished second.

Cunningham made a valiant bid for his first major victory of the season and pushed Fenske to a new "Pennac Mile" record of 4:13.5.

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versity football coach, resigned yesterday, announcing he "was not free at this time" to disclose his new association. . . . Swan succeeded Glenn S. (Pop) Warner last season after serving as his assistant six years. . . . His resignation was unexpected as he was under contract for two more seasons.

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Phil Masi, the husky Chicago boy whose hustle at Bradenton last spring won him regular employment in the National League, has signed his 1940 contract with the Bees, secretary John Quinn announced today. With his contract was a letter, thanking the Bees for a salary increase. Unless some other youngster comes along unexpectedly, Masi is the logical successor to Al Lopez as regular Boston catcher.

Bob Quinn, who is in Belleair today, plans to remain in Florida until the middle of March. Following the rules committee meeting

with Commissioner Landis, the Bees' president will move to Bradenton and await the initial squad of rookies on Feb. 17.

This being the last big indoor track meet of the local winter season, seals for the B. A. A. Games tonight at the Boston Garden are as scarce as tickets to a Bruin-Ranger hockey game. It should be interesting to watch Glenn Cunningham, who is running his last mile here in the Hunter special.

Jim Rutsky, N. E. A. A. U. Class A singles champion, will carry the Boston Y. M. C. A. colors into the two state informal handball tourney at Worcester today, coach Bill Hultgren of the Boston Y said.

The Huntington Avenue Y will send Tony Caballero and Ben Perkins into the Class A doubles, John Maloney into the Class B singles and Steve Malley and Jim Owens into the B doubles. Substitutes will be Ed Baker and Dave Lavine.

The two states represented in the tourney are Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago 3, Detroit 0.

American Association

St. Louis 11, Wichita 2.

Triple I Hockey League

Results Feb. 9

McGill 10, Queen's 4.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 9

Colby T. Mass. Technology 3, Cornell 4, Syracuse 1.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 9

Baltimore 4, Washington 2, Atlantic City 4, River Vale 2.

Hawks Seen As Threat To The Leaders

By the Associated Press

From an entirely unexpected source, a new threat has arisen for the National Hockey League leaders, and unless the pace-setting New York Rangers can do something about it this week end, it may become serious.

That danger comes from the Chicago Black Hawks, who haven't been higher than fourth since the first few weeks of the campaign. The Hawks stopped the Rangers' great 19-game non-losing streak. Even then, they were fighting to keep fourth place safe from a Detroit threat. But during the past week, they have climbed up to threaten Toronto's hold on third, and they halted another fine streak, Detroit's eight without a defeat.

With each team playing its second game in as many nights, the Hawks invaded Detroit last night to whip the Red Wings, 3-0, and check Detroit's climb. That again gave Chicago a four-point margin and left the Hawks the same distance behind Toronto. Three rookies, two of whom weren't with the club when the season started, were stars. Goalie Paul Goodman did a great defensive job; Johnny Chad scored the opening goal, and Bill Case added two more tallies in the last period.

Just to enliven the affair, a four-man fight brought major penalties to the participants in the final frame. Mushy March and Jack Stewart started the scrap; Eddie Wares and George Allen joined in, and Referee Mickey Iln ended it.

The Black Hawks take on the league leaders—the Toronto Maple Leafs—tonight. Those two games, unless the Rangers win both, should go far toward settling the third-place duel. Other Sunday games send the second-place Boston Bruins, trailing the Rangers by three points, to New York to play the Americans and the last-place Montreal Canadiens to Detroit.

Anne Page Wins Again

NEW YORK (AP)—Anne Page, National squash rackete champion, won the Junior League title for the third successive year Feb. 9 when she captured an all-Philadelphia final round encounter from Hope Knowles, 9-15, 15-7, 17-15, 7-15, 15-11.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 9
Buffalo 10, Oberlin 7.
Michigan State 13, Western Reserve 4.

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Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 10, 1940

Problem No. 2217

By F. Gamaga

Chess: Plan and Scope of the Analysis: and Best Lines for Black Against Inferior Opening Play by White, reveals the center.

It is always dangerous to make sweeping generalizations, but the author courageously takes his stand, and the student cannot fail to develop his own thoughts about the game by a careful examination of the 100 pages of this work.

"Forty Two-Movers"

Reginald B. Cooke has been a discriminating sportsman since 1920. Many of his compositions have appeared in this column from time to time. This edition reveals the chess composition of B. G. Laws, eminent British composer and problem editor, from the Maine composer's first principle. The publisher is the Bradford Press, Portland, Maine, and the list price is \$1.50.

It is unusual indeed for two chess works by New England authors to have their appearance at approximately the same time, but they have more than a temporal relationship. The chess player who has read Mr. Cooke's excellent record in the Anglo-American Cable matches, long since discontinued, will remember Mr. Cooke's problems, which rarely appear in the column, as a student of his efforts until he has worked over them to achieve the ultimate in idea and beauty.

Games

Here is one of Capablanca's Buenos Aires victories. Capablanca, playing for Cuba, never gave Mikenas, playing for Lithuania, a chance to recover from a slight disadvantage.

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Capablanca Mikenas Capablanca Mikenas

White Black White Black

1. P-Q4 Kt-K3 2. P-K3 Kt-K3

3. P-Q4 Kt-K3 4. P-K3 Kt-K3

5. P-Q4 Kt-K3 6. P-K3 Kt-K3

7. P-Q4 Kt-K3 8. P-K3 Kt-K3

9. P-Q4 Kt-K3 10. P-K3 Kt-K3

11. P-Q4 Kt-K3 12. P-K3 Kt-K3

13. P-Q4 Kt-K3 14. P-K3 Kt-K3

15. P-Q4 Kt-K3 16. P-K3 Kt-K3

17. P-Q4 Kt-K3 18. P-K3 Kt-K3

19. P-Q4 Kt-K3 20. P-K3 Kt-K3

21. P-Q4 Kt-K3 22. P-K3 Kt-K3

23. P-Q4 Kt-K3 24. P-K3 Kt-K3

25. P-Q4 Kt-K3 26. P-K3 Kt-K3

27. P-Q4 Kt-K3 28. P-K3 Kt-K3

29. P-Q4 Kt-K3 30. P-K3 Kt-K3

31. P-Q4 Kt-K3 32. P-K3 Kt-K3

33. P-Q4 Kt-K3 34. P-K3 Kt-K3

35. P-Q4 Kt-K3 36. P-K3 Kt-K3

37. P-Q4 Kt-K3 38. P-K3 Kt-K3

39. P-Q4 Kt-K3 40. P-K3 Kt-K3

41. P-Q4 Kt-K3 42. P-K3 Kt-K3

43. P-Q4 Kt-K3 44. P-K3 Kt-K3

45. P-Q4 Kt-K3 46. P-K3 Kt-K3

47. P-Q4 Kt-K3 48. P-K3 Kt-K3

49. P-Q4 Kt-K3 50. P-K3 Kt-K3

51. P-Q4 Kt-K3 52. P-K3 Kt-K3

53. P-Q4 Kt-K3 54. P-K3 Kt-K3

55. P-Q4 Kt-K3 56. P-K3 Kt-K3

57. P-Q4 Kt-K3 58. P-K3 Kt-K3

59. P-Q4 Kt-K3 60. P-K3 Kt-K3

61. P-Q4 Kt-K3 62. P-K3 Kt-K3

63. P-Q4 Kt-K3 64. P-K3 Kt-K3

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Music Season in Rome

By Alfredo Casella

Rome. When the tragic events of September threatened a new world conflagration, Italian musicians apprehended a depression in the music life of the nation. But this suspense was of short duration. First, the Government authorized the Vilvadi Week in Siena. Then the General Governing Board of the theater indicated the wish of the Fascist regime that the intellectual and artistic life of the nation should continue without abatement or limitation. And in fact, after those brief hesitant weeks, the projects announced by the large theaters and the symphony and chamber music societies showed that the music season would be in no way inferior in importance to last year's.

This year, the Teatro Reale in Rome gave as its first performance, on Dec. 8, Verdi's masterpiece, "Falstaff." The choice could not have been more judicious. "Falstaff," after having been unappreciated for more than 30 years, today is beginning to attain genuine popularity in Italy, and the younger generation in music is taking up the study of this extraordinary score, which really forms a bridge between the pre-Romantic national past and our times, and may rightly be considered as the first example of Italian music of the twentieth century.

The role of Falstaff was sung by Mariano Stabile, who continues to be unrivaled in this part. He was splendidly supported by a vocal cast of the first rank. The orchestra was, as always, under the mastery of direction of Tullio Serafin.

The following performances (through the month of December) were: "Il Trovatore," "Metastasio," "La Rondine" (with the charming ballet, "Le donne di buon umore" by Scarlatti-Tommasini), "Hansel and Gretel" (with my ballet "La Giarra"), and finally an important new work (of which the first presentation was on Dec. 23): "Monte Ivnor," by Lodovico Rocca, the young composer of a previous opera, "Dibuk," which had already met with great success in various theaters in Italy.

The new score confirms the splendid musical qualities of the composer. "Monte Ivnor" is a large choral participation, and one might even say that the crowd is the principal protagonist in this beautiful drama. The orchestra is treated with great richness of coloration. If any fault could be found in this work, it would be that the assignment of too large a role to the chorus overpowers the central drama of the principal characters. But in no case could that lessen the worth of this exceedingly noble and meritorious work, which soars steadily at a high artistic altitude. "Monte Ivnor" (also conducted by Serafin) met with immediate and decided success and will probably have a splendid career.

The orchestra of L'Accademia Santa Cecilia opened its symphony season on Nov. 5, in the Adriano Theater which since the old Augusteo has been restored to its primitive purpose of imperial tomb, has been the seat of the winter season of the symphony concerts.

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In the capital. It is regrettable that concerts of this quality should have as a setting a theater which, while it has been intelligently remodelled, is none the less an auditorium not in harmony with and in any event not intended for a branch of art as serious as symphony. Numerous projects have been announced in this respect, and it seems certain that by 1942, which is the year of the great World Exposition in Rome (to which Mussolini has given the name, Olympiad of Civilization) a veritable "music city" will be built which will include, besides a new Conservatory and a special house to shelter L'Accademia Santa Cecilia, a palace of three halls: one to seat 5,000 people, and two others which will accommodate 1,200 and 450. The first concert, conducted by Bernardino Molinari, was played to a sold-out house. The interpretation of the famous conductor offered us that day of the "Eroica" was of rare nobility and finish. At the following concert, a great success was achieved by a young violinist, Pina Carmirelli, who gives promise of being a virtuoso of high rank. The third concert was conducted by Antonio Guarnieri. This conductor's interpretations have an exceedingly subtle quality, and always leave in the listener that feeling of satisfaction that only a few exceptional performances have the mysterious power to impart.

On Sunday, Dec. 19, Georges Enesco appeared in his triple capacity of composer, violinist, and conductor. The illustrious Rumanian musician had not been in Rome since 1908. His interpretation of the Beethoven Concerto was one to be expected from such a great artist, the only one living who on his best days vividly reminds us of the great Ysaye. In the second part of the program Enesco conducted in a masterly way his beautiful Second Suite for orchestra. His success was tremendous and it is to be hoped that this great artist will not let another 31-year period go by without coming again to Rome.

Subsequent concerts made us applaud Molinari afresh, together with remarkable soloists, such as the young pianist Bruno Rigacci (who showed a splendid technique in the Second Concerto by Saint-Saens and a musical maturity truly astonishing in a boy of 18 years), and Giocanda De Vito, who proved to be definitely one of the greatest

The Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafty

Philadelphia. Trends in American art as evinced by the one hundred thirty-fifth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture on view at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts begin to veer away from gloom and distortion toward a healthier and more optimistic outlook.

In the entire exhibition, embracing 387 works (270 oils and 117 pieces of sculpture), there are but three "figural" canvases motivated by World War disturbance—and but one "Forgotten Man," a painting by Max Weber.

William Gropper's "Spanish Landscape," a jagged, war-torn composition, should be added as backdrop to the human travail underlying canvases by Benton Spruance, Raymond Breinan, and Estelro Isenigald; while George Grosz's "Self-Portrait," awarded the Beck medal for portraiture, poses the artist against a background divided between Europe in flames and an American city in the blue-smoky mists of industrial activity.

The see-it-and-weep art vintage of a few years ago seems definitely on the wane. There are echoes of its erstwhile hold in Arthur Osver's emaciated nude, "Melancholy on the Roof," in Bernard Kraus' "Old Couple," and in the wispy, doleful dejection of John Carroll's semi-nude "The Veil." But the canvas that most effectively dates the gloom era is Robert Philipp's one-time first mention winner at the Carnegie International, "Dust to Dust."

With the passing of melancholy, as reflected both in angular emaciation of the human figure and in a pessimistic range of earth tones, the American painter's palette is growing livelier, his pigments cleaner and clearer, and his taste in figures plumper. As against Carroll's angular damsel who might weigh the almost Rubensian humans in Jon Corbin's "Harvest Festival," by Guy Pène du Bois, Gladys Rockmore Davis' "The Pink Skirt," or Ann Brockman's "Changing Costumes." Much the same feeling for form is reflected in the sculpture section—in Harry Rosin's reclining female nude; in Arthur Lee's forward-leaning, crouched "Psyche" contemporary in handling despite its classic title, and in the most amusing of the smaller sculptures, "Tired Shopper," by Dorothea Greenbaum. So strikingly similar, in fact, is this composition to the figure concept in canvases by Kenneth Hayes Miller and his disciples that one is made doubly aware of present-day parallel trends in the two media.

Two other parallels might be noted—a swing toward classicism, as in nude compositions in oil by Bernard Kariol and Nicolai Cikovsky and in sculpture by Edward McCartan and Anthony de

European violinists of the day. In another concert, we made the acquaintance of the pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli (also aged 18), winner last June of the competition in Geneva. He seems to be an artist already possessed of a fabulous technique, and he needs only to overcome a certain coldness in his interpretations to be the equal of the greatest pianists. It will be interesting in conclusion a beautiful concert devoted to the orchestral and choral works of Ildebrando Pizzetti, conducted by himself, a concert which made a great impression of serenity and musical nobility.

Up to the present, new orchestral works have been few. The only important one was the Concerto for piano and orchestra by Goffredo Petrassi, which had its premiere on Sunday, Dec. 10, with Walter Gieseking and Molinari. This work, even though it did not seem to attain the great beauty of the "Psalms IX" by the same composer, nevertheless includes many pages of exceptional worth. It is only to be regretted that the playing of a pianist as outstanding as Gieseking was not what one had a right to expect from him, for it was evident that he was far from having mastered the work and the word "reading" would certainly be more appropriate than "interpretation" in describing his performance. Nevertheless, the work was very warmly received, and goes to show that when the music is truly beautiful, it survives even inadequate execution.

What the Public Wants in Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York. Much is said and written about what the public wants. And there are few hander excuses (workable either way) than those four words. Yet vague and undetermining though their content is, sometimes one really sees it illuminated, as by a searchlight through a mist. For instance, the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 3 was twice crowded to its utmost capacity. A sold-out "Lucia di Lammermoor," at the matinee was followed by a sold-out "Otello" (the week's "popular-priced" opera) in the evening. Obviously the public wanted something, and that something is perfectly easy to identify. Of an opera that it knows and likes it wanted a good performance, and in each case the cast

announced held out strong hopes of fulfillment. As a matter of fact, "Lucia" went in the main uncommonly well. Frederick Jagel, appearing for the first time this season as the Master of Ravenswood, was in excellent voice and sang with a breadth of style and an artistic finish that were most gratifying. Richard Bonelli as Henry Ashton, a part that often counts for little, revealed Lucy's brother as the sinister personage he is and sang impressively. As for Lucy herself, Lily Pons delivered her music with a fine mastery of the phrase as well as all the requisite flexibility and a copious dispensation of the extreme high notes that Donizetti did not write and perhaps would not have desired. However, the public incontestably does like them, and they win ovations as frequently as they happen.

In "Otello" Carlo Morelli stepped into the role of Iago and with commendable results. In fact, both vocally and dramatically his contribution helped vivify the presentation. Giovanni Martinelli proved again that he has worked out his impersonation of the Moor to the last detail, and few things heard at the Metropolitan equal for profound expressiveness and general mastery his treatment of the third-act monologue. Desdemona emerged once more as one of Elisabeth Rotherberg's best recent efforts. Particular praise, too, goes to Ettore Panizza for his thorough understanding of the score and authoritative direction of the orchestra. Why the management persists in casting Thelma Votipka as Emilia, a part that is alien to her voice, remains a mystery.

Less public interest was evidently aroused by the opening of the annual matinee Wagner series on Feb. 2 with "Das Rheingold." If Wagner's delectable wondertale is ever to enjoy again here the popularity that is its due, it will have to be presented with a much nearer approach to adequacy than was the case this time. As a picture of the opening scene in the depths of the river was for the most part very good, and so were the caverns of Nibelheim. But the scene on the heights ought to be improved and the projection of the rainbow was laughable. And we can never forget that the visual element has a large share in a successful presentation of the "Ring's" fore-vening.

Erich Leinsdorf, conducting the work for the first time, maintained well the balance between the voices and the orchestra and in general had things well in hand. His tempi erred sometimes on the side of speed. His crescendo in the

Modern British Art Surveyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W. An exhibition of paintings and drawings held here at the New Year gave a balanced survey of British art of the twentieth century and provided something for all tastes.

Conservatives found objects for enthusiasm in Sir Walter Russell's "On the Sands," an entertaining and vivacious old-fashioned beach scene. They savored the careful and diffuse impressionism of Sir George Clausen's early oil, "Bird Soaring, March." Their severe taste was magnificently catered for in Gerald Kelly's "Jane XXXIII," a portrait of the artist's wife which had elegance, spaciousness, reticence, simplicity, and serenity.

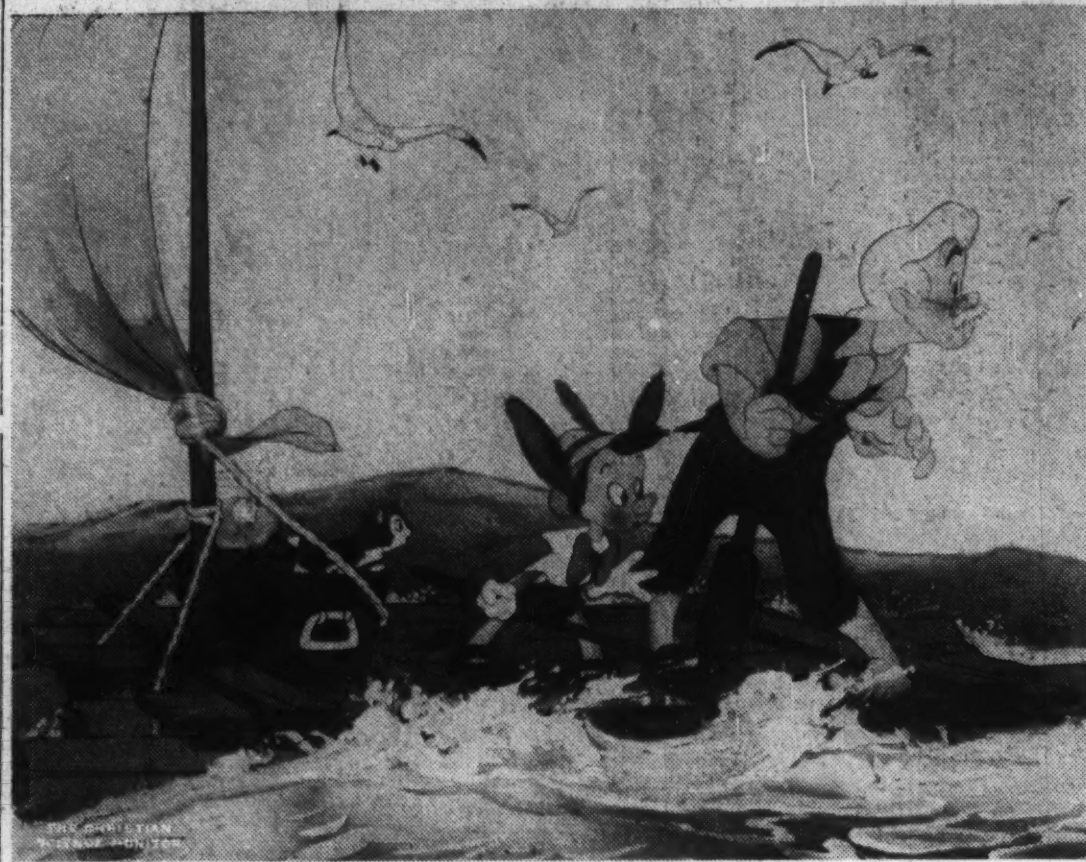
There was nothing to shock them in Henry Lamb's alive and alert canvas, "Self-Portrait," and there was even a remnant of Victorianism in R. Gemmell Hutchinson's "Wetzel's Kitchen," by Frances Cowan, still a student in the Academy's schools, and the \$300 Lippincott prize for the best figure painting in oil by Violet Oakley for "Quita Woodward," the study of a young girl at her harp.

had a success of scandal and all excited vociferous conversation, but nothing more than that. Painters represented in this group were Reuben Mednikoff and William Johnstone.

Even Augustus John, with his biting originality, looked almost tame by contrast. John provided three pictures—a slender sketch, "Landscape," "Caravan," the work of a master exulting in the difficult task of showing figures in strong sunlight seen from inside the darkened caravan, and a portrait of Mr. F. H. C. Pittall, frank in its revelation of character.

The portraits were a particular glory of the exhibition. Orpen, Ambrose McEvoy, Philip Connard, Francis Dodd, John Duncan, and Sir Walter Russell all provided outstanding exhibits in this class. Other painters finely represented were Vanessa Bell, John Nash, Beatrice Bland, Sir Armesby Brown, R. O. Dunlop, Sir Charles Holmes, Sir John Lavery, A. J. Munnings, C. R. W. Nevinson, Glyn Philpot, Stanley Spencer, and Anna Zinkeisen.

A. W. V. King.



© Walt Disney Productions

Afloat on a Technicolor Sea
Scene from Walt Disney's new full-length feature production, "Pinocchio"

'The Golden Cuckoo'

By Harold Hobson

London. Mr. Dotheright, B. A., literally unfurled the banner of the One-Man Rebellion and smashed the glass panels of the local post-office door as an audible and visible protest against the monstrous injustice done to him by that great newspaper, The Comet. The Comet declined to pay Mr. Dotheright the lawful sum of one pound, six shillings, and eightpence for his obituary notice of Professor Subito on the ground that that learned man was still living. This, as Mr. Dotheright pointed out, was irrelevant, for the article had been formally commissioned. Mr. Dotheright firmly took his stand upon the Rights of Man, which ensure the payment of one pound six and eightpence for half a column of grammatical prose; and when he found that in his case these rights were not respected, he, to the best of his ability, sowed the whirlwind of revolution and telephoned to the American Embassy (even though it was the dead of night) a message of cordial greeting and recognition, as of one friendly sovereign state to another.

This is the central situation of Mr. Denis Johnston's new play, "The Golden Cuckoo," at the Duchess Theater. To the dull and earthy, to Philistines and the Bank of England, it might seem that Mr. Dotheright was making a very great fuss over a very small matter. But Mr. Dotheright was learned in argument; literature, philosophy, and history were his washpot; he could remove the objection that he defied the laws of economics by an apt citation from Hannibal. He was not unaware that a drop of water may be a symbol for the sun at noonday. Doubtless he had at the tips of his fingers with which he rhetorically sawed the air the fact that Aristotle held that revolutions are not about trifles, though they spring from them. Mr. Dotheright therefore, saw no reason to apologize for his revolution, even though it failed; even though his shabby and ill-educated friends deserted him; even though he found himself a defendant in a police court; even though he was adjudged not responsible for his actions, and, for a time, was removed from ordinary human society.

The piece is a farce, but a philosophic farce. Mr. Dotheright is a cuckoo, but a golden cuckoo. Mr. Frank Pettigling, who plays him, is a comedian, but a comedian who can touch the heart. The irreverent might compare his bulk to that of an elephant—a ridiculous animal. But even they would be compelled to admit that, if the elephant is ridiculous, it is ridiculous in a big way. So was Mr. Dotheright; so is Mr. Pettigling. He has a tarnished silk hat, a soiled black frock coat, and long untidy hair. He looks as Chesterton might have done had life betrayed him; and he has a way of throwing up his chin—a very gallant gesture—which is reminiscent of a mountain falling over backward. He is tripped up; he is absurd; but he falls in the grand manner. When he is defeated, one thinks of the clown stopping with his face a flying custard. But one thinks also of Lear impotently defying the heavens, his mighty heart cracked by the ingratitude of men.

Mr. Johnston is the author of "The Moon in the Yellow River," the only modern play which in nine years of professional theater-going has seemed to me a work of genius. There are moments of genius in "The Golden Cuckoo," but they are comparatively few. On the other hand, there are long periods of dullness. Mr. Johnston is like Blake. He is as cloudy, vague, and incomprehensible when he is not inspired; but he had also Blake's shining splendors when the sail is set, and wind and tide propitious. There is much difficult navigation in "The Golden Cuckoo," some of it by charts unknown to me. But what of that? Who knows whether Hamlet was mad? or how many children had Lady Macbeth? There are things in "Hamlet" and in "Macbeth" which sweep to an ecstasy of triumph, and to "The Golden Cuckoo" they are not wholly foreign. It is, therefore to be regretted—even bitterly—that on the night when I saw the play the audience assembled was the smallest I have ever seen in any theater.

The Splendor of France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London. As seen from London, it is "our sweet enemy," France, who dominates the screens of the world. America still brings the crowds surging round the box office, for a "Dawn Patrol" or a "Vernon and Irene Castle" But it is France who delights the connoisseur. About this time of year the chief English film critics make out roll calls of the masterpieces of the previous 12 months. In these current lists France figures as prominently as did Ivanhoe in those other lists of honor at Ashby de la Zouche eight centuries ago.

It is the general consensus that in any choice of the 10 best films of 1939 France claims at least three—"La Femme du Boulanger," "La Bête Humaine," and "Quai des Brumes." When it is considered that some British film or other has by law to be included in every program shown anywhere in the British Isles, and that hundreds of American pictures are exhibited in London and the country every year, whilst only a handful of cinemas deal in French films, the significance of this achievement becomes apparent.

"Remontons les Champs Elysees" (Academy Cinema), the first French film to reach England in the new year, suggests that victory will not need to find fresh quarters during 1940. The picture was conceived by Sacha Guitry. The scenario was written by Sacha Guitry. Sacha Guitry directed the film. Most of the chief parts are acted by Sacha Guitry. There is a considerable number

of these, for the film ranges over more than three centuries. It enters that realm of the fictional documentary which America opened up in "The Covered Wagon."

Whereas "The Covered Wagon" was concerned with the exploration of a continent, "Remontons les Champs Elysees" confines itself to the building of a street. It shows how that most famous of Parisian avenues acquired its surge of taxis, its groves of noble trees, its young lovers, and its Arc de Triomphe; and in doing so it exhibits the courts of kings, the graces and pleasures, the selfishness and wisdom of monarchs and their favorites, the dreams of philosophers, and the jests of schoolboys.

The tone of the film is light and frivolous, though its sense of period is excellent. But it has the faculty of a masterpiece, without changing its texture, suddenly and briefly to deepen its purpose, and to suggest things that tease us out of thought, like the "I wonder" of the Earl of Warwick, or the silent form of the Grecian Urn. For one moment the gaiety of the film is interrupted whilst Napoleon the Emperor, corpulent after many victories, is bitterly accused by the young Bonaparte of having betrayed the ideals of the Revolution. The long greatcoat and the rounded hat of each figure are shrouded in the mist of innumerable battlefields, and the younger soldier has his back to the camera, so the face is hidden, seen and undiscernible as the other side of the moon.

AMUSEMENTS

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Pension Fund Concert
DOROTHY MAYNOR—Soloist
Tickets \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, No Tax
TOMORROW
at 8 ROLAND HAYES Tickets \$1, \$1.50, \$2, No Tax
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Commerce and Finance

Foreclosures In 1939 At 13-Year Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—The number of real estate foreclosures by all types of mortgage lenders on non-farm property dropped last year to the lowest level in 13 years, according to the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Such foreclosures, the estimates showed, numbered 104,857, the lowest figure since 1927 and 13,648, or 11.5 per cent, under 1938. These figures are based on regular nationwide reports which the Board receives from recording officials of counties, cities, townships and other governmental divisions in approximately 1,600 communities.

Below Each Month of '38
For the country as a whole, foreclosures in every month of 1939 were below the corresponding month of the previous year. Foreclosures in the last month of 1939 were lower than in any prior December since 1930.

Foreclosures decreased from 1938 in eight of the 12 Federal Home Loan Bank districts. The largest percentage drop—24 per cent—was registered in three areas—the Cincinnati district of Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee; the Topeka district of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma; and the Portland (Ore.) district of Pacific Northwestern States.

A 12 per cent decline in foreclosure cases from 1938 was reported for metropolitan communities—cities of 100,000 and greater population.

Approximately 85 per cent of the foreclosures noted in the report are on homes, the rest on commercial properties.

The notable improvement in foreclosure activity, Bank Board economists observed, paralleled considerable improvement over the last few years in the entire home-mortgage structure of the nation.

The amount of real estate held by mortgage has been declining, a fact emphasized by the first complete survey of 1938 trends in the savings and loan business just issued. Complete statistics on the activities of all operating savings and loan associations in many states generally lag from three to nine months and more beyond the calendar year end, the Bank Board said in pointing out the reason for publication of the report at this time for 1938.

Encouraging Development

An estimated decline of \$107,429,000 in acquired real estate holdings represented one of the most encouraging developments in the savings and loan industry during that year.

At the end of 1937 operating associations owned \$997,749,000 of real estate properties made up mostly of homes acquired through foreclosure actions as a result of borrowers defaulting on their loans. By the end of 1938 this was reduced to \$890,320,000, or 11 per cent.

Loans to Brokers Drop Sharply During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting banks in New York City totaled \$467,000,000.

The week ended Feb. 7 and the total represented a decrease of \$8,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled \$638,000,000.

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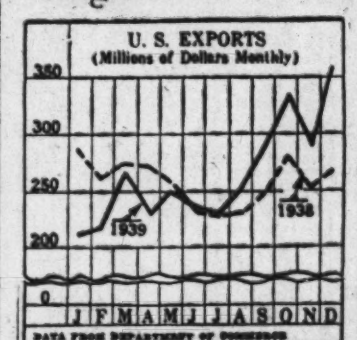
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank Feb. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank Mar. 1
Union Savings Bank Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings Mar. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank Mar. 1
Cambridgeport Savings Bank Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge Mar. 11

December Exports Highest Since 1929



The trend of exports was sharply upward in the second half of 1939, and the December total of \$358,000,000 was the highest for any December since 1929.

Business Drops Below December Level in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins said in a statement that "January business fell below the high level established in December," but added that trade still was brisker than a year ago.

His estimate coincided with a Federal Reserve Board estimate that its index of industrial production declined from 128 in December to 120 in January, which nevertheless was the highest January figure on record.

"The January decline in operations of primary manufacturing industries was influenced," Mr. Hopkins said, "by the decrease in the flow of business, which was below the rate of production."

Knudsen Emphasizes Quality In Products of U. S. Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

In this country, and during the World War he was in charge of Ford shipbuilding activities. In 1922 he went with Chevrolet; in 1924 he was made President and General Manager of that company and in 1937 President of the General Motors Corporation.

Says Quality Comes First

With this training, his speeches and public statements are famous for their ringing with the language of the shop. "Back in my four-cylinder days," he said at a banquet in Detroit. "After all," he said at Chicago last October, "the object of a shop is to produce quality work and quality should come first. The American standard of measurements and the instruments themselves are so far out in front of the rest of the world that nobody can touch them."

At Hoboken in June he said to the Stevens Institute graduates, "Speed in finishing-work is the result of accuracy, not tempo. In plants carrying a high daily output, it should be remembered that the machine tool should be of sturdy construction, with solid adequate bearings, so that the fixture will have a chance to perform; in the design of fixtures, jigs, or dies, this carries even further. No matter how ingenious the fixture is, the all important part is that it be kept running so as not to interfere with the flow of work."

A tall, gray-haired, heavy-shouldered man in a blue shirt and gray suit stood in the entrance of the carpeted General Motors inner sanctum. He simply stood there and looked at us, knowing we were waiting for him. We walked over. He put out a huge fist to shake hands, and with a quiet word ushered us into his office. He hardly seemed to speak. He was quietly courteous. He sat down and his hands rested.

"Mr. Knudsen, you said in one of your recent talks that American industry has an advantage over European because the spirit of our people is more venturesome. What do you mean by that?"

Venturesome Thinking

"I mean," he said, in his imperturbable fashion, "that American shop practice is to take a chance. I remember one time in the early days when we were trying to fit a flange on a steering wheel. It wouldn't work. So we turned it upside down, and we finally put it inside out as well as upside down."

"American industry is willing to learn in the laboratory. Business here is more generous with its funds for any kind of an engineering venture. It's nothing to spend a million dollars without any return, to see if a thing will work. Perhaps it will and perhaps it won't."

"In America an engineer can't ever be a stationary engineer. The business won't let him. He must be a thinker. He's got to have independent ideas. He's got to know what the customer will want even after his car has seen years of service, and is ready to go on relying in the used car lot."

"They aren't hidebound here." He stopped. His hands were still folded. He looked amiable and said nothing.

Americans Impatient

"Why are American machine products so respected abroad?" I asked. "Simply because they are good products created with the latest and best methods to give them an edge over anybody else's goods," he replied. "The minute we failed in this policy all the treaties in the world wouldn't protect us from foreign competition."

He stopped again.

Retail Sales 5 to 10 P. C. Above '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buyers showed their dollars across America's retail counters this week at rates ranging unchanged to 15 per cent faster than a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported in a weekly survey.

Groceries showed the smallest variation in volume; automobiles the largest.

Retail trade for the country as a whole was estimated at between 5 and 10 per cent ahead of last year. Home furnishings and small wares dominated consumers' markets.

"Spring merchandise," said the agency, "gained volume slowly, with weather conditions the determining factor in day-to-day results."

"Promotions of yard goods highlighted rayon or silk prints, seersucker, and chambray. Volume leaders in apparel and accessories departments were handbags, garboline or patent shoes, flower turbans, and jacket dresses."

"Men's suits sold fairly well, but in most instances clothing demand was reported the duldest in several months."

"Spring goods had not yet been introduced in most stores, and stocks of desirable winter promotional merchandise were virtually exhausted."

"February sales in furniture departments attracted larger patronage than last year; volume failed to meet 1937 levels but exceeded other recent years."

"On a regional basis, the range was from a decrease of 3 to 6 per cent (from last year) in the southwest to an advance of 7 to 13 per cent in the east."

Urban Home Building Shows 40 P. C. Increase in 1939

WASHINGTON—During the calendar year 1939 more than 343,000 new dwelling units, having a permit valuation of over \$1,225,000,000, were provided in the urban areas of the United States, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reported by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. "This is an increase of approximately 40 per cent over the calendar year 1938," Miss Perkins said.

All Areas Busy
"Increases in the number of dwelling units provided were shown in all areas of the country. The most important gains occurred in the East North Central States, the South Atlantic States, and the Pacific States. In 1939 more dwelling units were provided in urban areas of this country than in any year since 1929. In 1939 we built about 86 per cent as many dwelling units as during 1929 and nearly

nine times as many as during the bottom of the depression in 1933. "The figures quoted above include dwelling units provided in projects under the United States Housing Authority sponsorship. During 1939, 55,438, or 16 per cent, of the total number in USHA projects. In 1938, only 6,706 dwelling units were provided in USHA projects."

Most One-Unit Homes
"Of the total number of dwelling units provided in urban areas during the calendar year 1939, 238,029, or 69 per cent were in one-family dwellings, 17,534, or 5 per cent, in two-family dwellings, and 87,521, or 26 per cent in multifamily dwellings. In 1938, 166,916 families were provided for in one-family dwellings, 13,915, in two-family dwellings, and 64,922, in multifamily dwellings."

Estimated Number of New Dwelling Units Provided in the Urban Areas of the United States During 1939 and 1938, by Geographic Division, by Source of Funds (1939 Preliminary):

Geographic Division	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
New England	17,947	8,401	25,007	8,401	4,590	6,358
Middle Atlantic	34,500	17,251	70,553	27,527	12,986	13,986
East North Central	12,149	28,288	20,000	28,288	7,317	7,317
West North Central	18,114	14,741	17,802	14,741	822	0
South Atlantic	49,482	29,878	36,838	29,721	19,844	248
East South Central	12,149	8,644	16,321	8,644	7,805	190
West South Central	34,801	24,823	28,308	24,823	5,182	0
Mountain	12,149	8,644	16,321	8,644	7,805	190
Pacific	58,889	48,992	56,946	48,992	3,123	0
Total United States	343,000	244,753	387,844	230,247	88,135	6,706
Percentage change	39.6		69.6		130.1	

Estimated permit valuation of new housekeeping construction in the urban areas of the United States during 1939, by geographic division, by source of funds (1939 Preliminary):

Geographic Division	Total	Private	USHA
Total United States	\$1,225,000,000	\$1,064,500,000	\$160,500,000
New England	171,100,000	151,100,000	20,000,000
Middle Atlantic	345,000,000	300,000,000	45,000,000
East North Central	121,490,000	106,490,000	15,000,000
West North Central	181,140,000	166,140,000	15,000,000
South Atlantic	494,820,000	439,820,000	55,000,000
East South Central	121,490,000	106,490,000	15,000,000
West South Central	348,010,000	303,010,000	45,000,000
Mountain	121,490,000	106,490,000	15,000,000
Pacific	588,890,000	513,890,000	75,000,000

*Contract values.

Your Income Tax

No. 9
Who Is Head of a Family

A taxpayer, though single, who supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation, is the head of a family and entitled to the same exemption allowed a married person—\$2,500. Also he may claim a \$400 credit for each dependent, if such dependent is under 18 years of age or is by reason of advanced age or poor health (mental or physical) incapable of self-support. For example, a widower who supports in one household an aged mother and a daughter 17 years old is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500 as head of the family plus a credit of \$400 for each dependent, a total of \$3,300. The \$400 credit, however, does not apply to the wife or husband of a taxpayer, though one may be totally dependent upon the other.

A taxpayer who supports in his home his minor children over whom he exercises family control is classified as the head of a family, even though the children may have an income of their own sufficient for their maintenance. If he does not support them, by reason of their own income, but does exercise family control, he cannot be classified as the head of a family.

If an individual supported is an adult and there rests upon the taxpayer a moral or legal obligation to provide a home and care for such individual, the exemption as the head of a family is allowed, provided the individual is financially dependent. If the individual

is not financially dependent, the exemption, even though the taxpayer maintains the common home and furnishes the chief support, does not apply.

For income-tax purposes there can be only one head of a family, and the exemption cannot be divided.

It should be remembered that a single person, whether or not the head of a family, is required to file a return if his or her net income for 1939 was \$1,000 or more, regardless of whether the return is nontaxable by reason of the \$2,500 exemption.

Northwestern Mutual
Assets at a New High
MILWAUKEE, (AP)—M. J. Cleary, President, announced today that assets of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company Dec. 31, 1939, were \$1,292,422,815, a new all-time high.

The company's assets were increased during the year by \$59,122,122. Total income was \$211,532,162, including \$128,802,067 in premium collections and \$53,909,037 in interest and real estate income. Insurance in force last Dec. 31 aggregated \$3,911,213,31, represented by 1,054,638 policies.

As narrow as possible.
"Some people," I asked, "say the assembly line makes robots? Others say that American industry, through its pressure for more highly skilled operations, is reducing the proportion of unskilled labor? What do you think?"

"There isn't any unskilled labor. A man has to think. He can't work without thinking."

"But if you simplify the operations enough it must be possible to learn them in a few days and then forget about them—just keep on doing them without thinking."

"May I tell you a story?" replied Mr. Knudsen.

"Once there was a young street sweeper in London. An older sweeper was talking to him. 'You're all right,' he said, 'on the open spaces; but you're not so good around the corners and lamp-posts.'"

"He looked at his watch. I thanked him for his time."

Those European Competitors

"Mr. Knudsen," I asked, "I understand American managements are willing to let competitors, including European, go through the plant and see all the operations. True or untrue?"

"Why not?" he said. "Is that because the ideas are all protected by patent?" He shrugged his shoulders. "Would you say the faster tempo of American industrial growth is because there's no caste system in industry here?"

"The gap between master and men should be as narrow as pos-

U. S. Rubber Net Equal To \$3.18 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The United States Rubber Company reports a net income of \$10,218,849 for 1939 after all current charges, including provision for losses on foreign exchange and after deducting net income applicable to minority interest in subsidiaries, according to the 48th annual report issued by F. B. Davis, Jr., President and Chairman.

In 1938 the net income was \$5,885,888. In 1937, the company had a deficit of \$10,781,255; in 1936, a net income of \$576,000, and in 1935, its record deficit of \$18,063,941.

Net Sales Rise
After providing the full dividend of \$8 a share on the 8 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, there remained from last year's income \$3.18 a common share, based on the average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Consolidated net sales for the year, after all returns, discounts, excise and sales taxes, transportation and allowances, were \$195,310,847, not including the Fisk Rubber Corporation. This is an increase of \$40,875,091, or 26 per cent over the volume for 1938, and larger than any year since 1927.

Direct taxes totaling \$15,248,232 were charged against operations during the year, including \$9,887,512 of Federal excise tax on tires and tubes, \$2,379,862 of Federal income taxes and \$2,186,751 of social security taxes.

The balance sheet of the company and its subsidiaries, as of Dec. 31, 1939, shows current assets of \$105,219,998 including \$14,426,772 cash and \$60,973,436 inventories while current liabilities were \$30,710,116. At the end of 1938 current assets amounted to \$89,439,698, of which cash was \$16,574,581 and inventories were \$50,167,226; current liabilities stood at \$23,262,486.

Many Plantations

Of its plantations, the company, largest holders of rubber plantations in the world, reports that they comprise 132,000 acres, of which 100,800 acres have been planted and 94,000 acres are mature. From the 77,700 acres of rubber trees that were tapped in 1939 there was produced 53,500,000 pounds of rubber, an average yield of 689 pounds an acre.

"The net outstanding funded indebtedness at the close of the year was \$42,144,000 after deducting the \$1,706,000 of bonds held by the company's insurance fund, a net reduction of \$978,000 for the year."

Ohio Brass Co. Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Ohio Brass Co., and wholly-owned subsidiaries for 1939 showed net operating profit of \$468,621 against profit of \$15,629 in 1938.

Makes Good Report



Francis B. Davis, Jr.
President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company.

Bethlehem Steel Files \$105,000,000 Issues With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corp. has filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission covering a total of \$105,000,000 of new issues in one of the largest refunding projects brought before the SEC in several months.

The statement covered \$35,000,000 of serial debentures due from 1941 to 1950 and an aggregate of \$70,000,000 of 3 per cent consolidated mortgage sinking fund bonds, series G, due 1960, and 3 1/4 per cent consolidated mortgage sinking fund bonds, series H, due 1965.

The division of the aggregate between series G and H will be disclosed in an amendment to the original statement, the company said.

Proceeds from the issues, together with funds to be supplied by Bethlehem Steel Company (Pa.) will be used to redeem \$50,390,000 series D bonds and \$31,342,000 series E bonds.

Principal underwriters were listed as Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Smith, Barney & Co., both of New York, and Mellon Securities Corporation of Pittsburgh.

Ohio Brass Co. Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Ohio Brass Co., and wholly-owned subsidiaries for 1939 showed net operating profit of \$468,621 against profit of \$15,629 in 1938.

Utility Faces Federal, State Investigations

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The Louisville Gas & Electric Company is involved in probes into its activities by Federal and State authorities as the Kentucky Legislature was asked to grant the City of Louisville power to purchase the utility.

In Washington the Federal Power Commission ordered the Louisville utility to show cause March 11 why the Federal Court should not be asked to force the company to give an accounting of its business activities.

T. B. Wilson, President of the company, said, "We have been filing information with the Federal Power Commission right along as fast as we can compile it. We haven't refused to file anything."

Representative Leon J. Shaikun (D-Louisville) at Frankfort introduced a bill in the Kentucky Legislature to give Louisville the right to buy the utility and operate it.

Thomas B. McGregor, a member of the State Public Service Commission, said its agents would continue to investigate the concern for rate-making purposes.

The Power Commission's order said the Louisville utility had "wilfully and knowingly refused and failed to supply the data, statements and information" asked by the Commission in an order May 11, 1937, adding that the company "still persists" in the alleged violations.

Mr. Shaikun's bill would authorize the City to contract for TVA power.

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Mr. Shaikun's bill would authorize the City to contract

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Security Issues Shrink In Last Year

WASHINGTON (P)—The Securities Commission reported that the total of security issues registered with it last year declined to \$1,761,416,000 from the 1938 total of \$2,422,590,000 and that the proportion intended for "new money" purposes was cut nearly in half.

The amount of "new money"—funds sought for plant and equipment and for working capital—dropped to 14 per cent of the total from 26 per cent in 1938, while the securities issued for repayment of debt and retirement of stock composed 74 per cent of the aggregate compared with 52 per cent the previous year.

The allocation of expected proceeds for purchase of securities declined to 9 per cent last year from 20 per cent in 1938.

"Security financing during 1939, as reflected in registration statistics," the SEC said, "consisted largely of fixed interest-bearing securities of utility and manufacturing companies issued for refunding purposes and offered through underwriters. Moreover, virtually all of the securities were registered by established companies, the registrations by new ventures accounting for only 2 per cent of the total."

The commission reported these figures:

Utility company issues, consisting principally of issues by operating companies, increased from 47 to 52 per cent of the total.

Fixed interest-bearing securities rose from 74 to 79 per cent of the total.

Small issues and the issues of small companies were chiefly equity issues, while large issues and the issues of large companies were principally fixed interest-bearing securities.

The percentage of securities to be offered through underwriters rose from 73 to 82.

Two Big Utilities Plan to Consolidate

CHICAGO (P)—Central and South West Utilities Company and American Public Service Company, holding companies controlled by the Middle West Corporation, jointly filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan for consolidation.

Under its terms the companies, which have operating subsidiaries in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, would be consolidated into a new Delaware corporation to be known as the Central and South West Corporation. The plan will be submitted to stockholders after a report is issued on it by the Commission.

Sponsors of Thrift Plan Are Charged With Fraud

NEW YORK (P)—Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., charging fraud and misrepresentation, has obtained a temporary restraining order against the National Unit Corporation, sponsor of a \$2,000,000 thrift plan, and five of the corporation's former and present officers.

The order, issued by the State Supreme Court Justice Edward R. Koch, temporarily barred the corporation from selling partition certificates in the thrift plan in New York State. Mr. Bennett also sought appointment of a temporary receiver.

The State Attorney General coupled with the fraud charge a complaint of abandonment, declaring the corporation had no known address.

He named the following defendants:

Frederick L. Moran of New Rochelle, N. Y., former President; Harry Prager of New York City, former president; Vice-President for New York State; Murray B. Spies of West Hartford, Conn., Vice-President; Charles Keane of Lynbrook, N. Y., President; and Paul G. L. Hiken of North Franklin, Conn., Vice-President.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, as compiled by the Fitch Investors Service, are American Sumatra Tobacco Corp., Bayk Cigars, Inc., Columbian Carbon Co., Electric Storage Battery Co., International Harvester Co. (Lily-Tulip Cup Corp., Newberry (J. J.) Corp., and Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. A list of the meetings of companies follows:

Monday, Feb. 12—Sutherland Paper Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

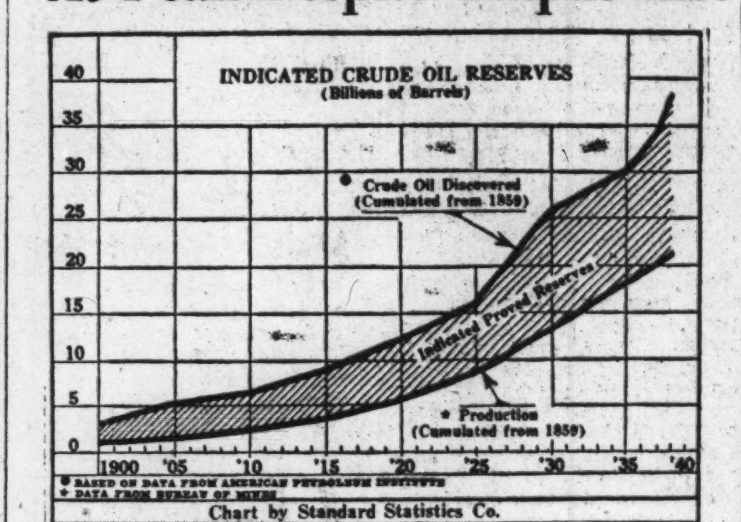
Tuesday, Feb. 13—Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.). Newberry (J. J.) Corp. (11 a. m.). Procter & Gamble Co. (5 per cent Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.). Reliance Mfg. Co. (7 per cent Pfd. and Co.) (2 p. m.). Spear & Co. (Pfd.) (11 a. m.).

Wednesday, Feb. 14—Continental Can Co. (4.50 Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.). Devco & Reynolds Co., Inc. (7 per cent Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.). International Mining Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Thursday, Feb. 15—General Cigar Co., Inc. (Com.) (4 p. m.). International Harvester Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.). Lily-Tulip Cup Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.). Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).

Friday, Feb. 16—American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.). Bayk Cigars, Inc. (7 per cent Pfd. and Co.) (10 a. m.). Electric Storage Battery Co. (Part Pfd. and Co.) (3 p. m.). Lehn & Fink Products Corp. (Com.) (9 a. m.).

Indicated Crude Oil Reserves At Peak Despite Output Rise



The imminence of the exhaustion of underground petroleum reserves has been a topic of conversation for many years. However, as may be noted on the chart, as production has increased since the turn of the century, so has the total of proven oil reserves, and they are now at the highest level on record.

Corn Exports Threatened By Argentine Crop

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (P)—American farmers' slowly reviving export business in corn may be nipped in the bud when the expected huge new Argentine crop comes to market in about two months, grain trade statistics indicated today.

Already good crop prospects in the Southern Hemisphere nation, which ordinarily produces most of the corn that goes into world export trade and thus is the United States' principal competitor for this market, is having a retarding effect on domestic sales abroad. However, war developments could change the outlook materially, grain men said.

Argentine Prices Lower

New Argentine corn is quoted so much cheaper than American grades to European importers that large quantities have been booked far ahead of delivery period. This difference in price partially offsets the shipping advantage enjoyed by North America, due to lower freight rates and war risk charges in time of war.

U. S. export business in corn, which in 1938 reached its greatest proportions in 16 years, slumped sharply last year. Sales were slightly in excess of 32,000,000 bushels, compared with almost 150,000,000 the previous year. However, with the exception of 1938, the 1939 business was the best in 10 years, comparing with exports of around 140,000 bushels in 1934 and about 500,000 in 1935 and 1936. In 1937 the United States imported more than 80,000,000 bushels.

Record Crop Seen

Argentina has only about 21,000,000 bushels of old corn available, compared with 17,000,000 a year ago, but the new harvest will begin late next month and on the basis of heavy acreage and good weather one of the largest crops on record may be harvested. Argentine farmers planted 36 per cent more corn acreage than last year, the second largest area to be put in corn in a number of years. Recent private estimates of production have varied all the way from 275,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, comparing with 191,485,000 last season.

Private Estimates Indicate that since Nov. 1 the United States has shipped about 14,000,000 bushels of corn, compared with 13,000,000 a year ago. Since last April 1 Argentina has cleared 119,000,000 bushels, against 107,000,000 the corresponding period last season. South African shipments have totaled 19,000,000 bushels since Aug. 1, compared with 10,000,000 a year ago.

Grain prices advanced the past week due largely to improved commercial demand, particularly for wheat. The bread cereal rose 2 1/2 cents, corn 1 1/4, oats 1 1/4 and rye 1 1/4.

India to Have Another Big Steel Making Plant

OGDEN, Utah—India's second large steel manufacturing plant will be at Burnpur, according to Thomas F. Porter of Wilmington, Del., one of eight American steel supervisors who passed here en route to India to direct construction of the plant.

The new factory will employ about 10,000 men and its chief product will be iron sheeting for roofs, said Mr. Porter. The plant is part of a program to industrialize India, and little, if any, of its output will ever be exported, he said. All members of the party were under contract to remain in India on the project for at least three years.

India's other large steel plant, he said, is at Jamshedpur and employs about 20,000 men. Mr. Porter spent four years there in the 1920's aiding in its construction.

Allan Industries, Inc.

DETROIT (P)—Allan Industries, Inc., reported earnings of \$149,374 after deductions for depreciation and Federal taxes for the 12-month period ended Dec. 31, 1939. Earnings were equal to \$1.74 a share on the 8,600,000 common shares outstanding in the 12 months the company earned \$72,723, or 25 cents a share. The annual meeting will be held in Detroit on March 1.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.

PITTSBURGH (P)—Pittsburgh Coal Company and subsidiaries reported net profit for the December quarter of \$1,246,000, or 12 cents a share, after deducting charges including minority interest. This was equal to 42 cents a share on the 3,000,000 common shares outstanding in the quarter. The company also reported a loss of \$350,000 in the last quarter of 1939.

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pines & Co., Boston

Month	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
March	12.02	12.02	11.91	12.02	11.92
April	10.74	10.74	10.74	10.74	10.74
May	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36
June	9.81	9.81	9.73	9.73	9.73
July	9.81	9.81	9.73	9.73	9.73
August	9.81	9.81	9.73	9.73	9.73
September	9.81	9.81	9.73	9.73	9.73
October	9.81	9.81	9.73	9.73	9.73
November	9.81	9.81	9.73	9.73	9.73
December	9.81	9.81	9.73	9.73	9.73

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Heard in Wall Street

An interesting article in the January Edison Electric Institute Bulletin throws some question on the hope of continued rate cuts. Pointing out that from 1932 to 1938 utility gross was up 17 per cent, but net only 0.65 per cent, it indicates the operating ratio on the new volume in business was 98.2 per cent. It cost nearly all it brought. Reasons given are that (1) taxes and wage increases have eaten up much of the increase; (2) "since the early '30's operating efficiencies, while continuing to improve, were not doing so at the same rate as during the 20's. There was less to accomplish in physical consolidation. Improved operating efficiencies have been more than offset by uncontrollable, increased expenses such as taxes." Says Vice-President Edwin Vennard of the Middle West Service Company in the article.

The article, "The Electric Industry's Outlook for 1940," is promotional in that it goes below the cost curve for increased use. Such a rate may promote increased kilowatt hour sales, but will result in a decrease in over-all rate of return.

Point at issue seems to be the same as in criticism before the TNCC of steel prices for not being dropped more to get business; and as in criticism of the farm price-supporting program.

Another interesting parallel in political discussion of power, steel, and farm prices is the importance of cuts to the buyer. The power people say, "Of many costs determining plant location, power is one of the smallest." Steel people say "a big cut in steel means only a tiny cut in the price of the finished automobile." Farm people say "a big drop in cotton means only a few cents in the price of a shirt." It depends on whose ox is gored, where the argument is used and where refused.

The sharp increase in our December exports over 1938 has contributed to a somewhat changed attitude here toward the 1940 effect of the war on American business. Of course, in September everybody seemed to be jumping to the conclusion that the war would mean tremendously increased export business. In the next three months the pendulum swung the other way round; folks were inclined to think the war might actually be bearish instead of bullish. In January they began to see the likelihood that the war would result in a heavy increase in our manufactured goods, such as airplanes, trucks, semitrailers, and machine tools, but an actual decline in our farm exports.

Secretary Wallace has already warned the farmers of the coming bad news, as if they didn't already feel it in prices. Hardest blow was the cutting off of British tobacco purchases from us in favor of Turkey, through a large crop surplus into the Commodity Credit Corporation, already well loaded up with cotton, corn, wheat, and the like. Our apples and pears are also not wanted; Britain is buying her wheat elsewhere, and it looks as though the recent heavy takings of cotton would peter out, having been chiefly due to low Lancashire inventories of American cotton and to our subsidy and barter programs. The barter program won't be repeated, probably, and the export subsidies will be hurt by Congress' recent slash in the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation budget.

However, our exports seem headed upward and indeed have done as well so far as they did in the initial months of the World War. Sales have increased particularly to South America, to France, and to Canada, which latter country is far more important in the Empire war economy than it was in 1914.

In fact, paradoxically, the war seems to have accelerated international trade in general. Britain's exports and imports are both rising; so is South American foreign trade, and our own.

The food trades are puzzled and wary about A. & P.'s announcement of its new buying policy, which, incidentally, it does not seem to have yet put in effect, despite the publicity with which the Supreme Court turned down its second request for certiorari.

Apparently the move has immense possibilities and may ultimately turn out to be one of the major consequences of the Robinson-Patman Act—though, ironically, quite different from R. P.'s sponsors' original ideas. On the surface it looks like a bazaaring to the brokers, who instead of getting special protection find that the A. & P. may go round them entirely, and quite legally. Briefly, the big chain says that since it appears illegal to buy direct from a producer at a price shaved down by the absence of broker commission, it will hereafter take no chances by buying from manufacturers who deal with brokers and afterward being attacked for having shaved the broker's commission. So it won't buy from manufacturers who deal with brokers.

But such a change would be pretty revolutionary and how it would work out is by no means clear. Most little manufacturers deal with brokers. They must either dispense with A. & P. business entirely or with their brokers. Somebody is going to get hurt, and it looks like the brokers, but it might also be the little manufacturers, and A. & P. probably won't benefit. But a new chapter has merely been started. However, the move may revive pressure for Rep. Patman's H. R. 1 (chain tax).

H. F.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

Corporation Bonds

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Can Int Inv Tr	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Walker & Co	5c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kilder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Feb. 10

Country	Rate
Argentina	1.00
Australia	1.00
Belgium	1.00
Canada	1.00
France	1.00
Germany	1.00
Italy	1.00
Japan	1.00
Netherlands	1.00
Portugal	1.00
Spain	1.00
Sweden	1.00
Switzerland	1.00
U.S.	1.00
U.K.	1.00
U.S.S.R.	1.00
Yugoslavia	1.00

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
3 1/2	103.33	103.43	103.43
4 1/2	102.93	103.03	103.03

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in \$1000	High	Low	11:30
1 1/2	104.13	104.23	104.23
2 1/2	103.73	103.83	103.83
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2 1/2	103.73	103	

U. S. Gives Policyholders Data on Insurance Cost

(Continued from Page 1)
sold in the amount of \$1,000 or more" and based on the 1939 dividend scale.

Comparative Premium Costs
Following is the "annual premium" cost to the policyholder:

Aetna, \$20.48; Bankers Life, \$20.54; Connecticut General, \$19.46; Connecticut Mutual, \$20.14; Equitable, N. Y., \$21.49; Guardian Life, \$20.14; John Hancock, \$19.89; Massachusetts Mutual, \$20.14; Metropolitan, \$19.04; Mutual Benefit, \$20.14; Mutual, New York, \$21.49; National Life, \$20.14; New England Mutual, \$20.70; New York Life, \$21.49.

Northwestern \$20.55; Pacific Mutual, \$20.14; Pennsylvania Mutual, \$20.14; Phoenix Mutual, \$18.71; Provident Mutual, \$19.61; Prudential, \$19.20; State Mutual, \$20.14; Union Central, \$20.33.

In this above compilation there are 23 companies. Figures differ for different ages between the companies, and for different types of insurance, whether ordinary life, 20-year payments and the like. Thus a policy which cost \$21.49 per \$1,000 at 25 would mean annual cost of \$214.90 for a \$10,000 policy, as contrasted to only \$187.10 where cost was \$18.71 per \$1,000. By the time the holder was 65 this difference would equal \$834.

Some Big Losses
Rates and dividends of the respective companies are contrasted. It is brought out that over a 10-year period all but two of the companies, Northwestern and Mutual Benefit, lost money on disability insurance. The net losses were \$408,721,000 in the same time all but four companies had rates so low that they lost money on individual annuities. The great mass of companies underestimated the average length of life of people who bought annuities—they lived longer than expected. The net loss here was \$65,738,000. But on the other hand, the companies made a

net gain of \$3,500,000,000 by being too pessimistic about mortality in regular life insurance.

The figures now presented probably will be debated for the next generation. There are dozens of fields of inquiry opened up. For example, the companies it is revealed have been buying huge amounts of securities direct from the issuing corporations, thereby short-circuiting the investment bankers. During 1937 the 26 companies bought almost one-half of all the new corporate securities sold in the United States. They bought directly through private deals \$10,000,000 in bonds and stocks, which did not go through investment bankers.

Big Buyers of Securities
Huge increase in purchases of low-interest Government bonds betokens the scarcity of other first-rate investment opportunities. The companies earned low interest or none at all on cash balances. In 1938 at the year end, net cash balances of all companies equalled \$865,329,000. The Prudential had a cash balance of \$85,876,000 as of Dec. 31, 1938, but did not get a cent of interest on it during the year, according to the table. New York Life, which has a cash balance of \$50,466,000 at the same date reported it earned \$43 on its cash in that year. Many of the other companies earned nothing, although the Metropolitan noted a return of \$112,838 from this source.

Demands for federal regulation have been heard in Washington to replace separate regulation of 48 individual States. Wide discrepancy is shown by these figures. One company values a certain type of asset at 14 times earnings; another at six times earnings. The director of one company said value had not changed since 1891.

The figures give a sense of tremendous investments in the country, railroad bonds, utility bonds, securities of various sorts, farm mortgages, and urban real estate. In New York City alone the 26 companies own real estate to the value of \$268,202,000.

Lincoln Brigade In N. Y. Raided By Federal Agents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The headquarters of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, at 55 West Forty-second Street here, was raided Feb. 9 by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who served a subpoena on officials of the organization requiring the production of records and the appearance of persons who could explain them before a Federal Grand Jury.

Federal officials would not comment on the raid nor disclose its background. The raid, however, followed arrest by Federal agents of 11 persons in Detroit, Mich., and one in Milwaukee, Wis., on Feb. 6, who were charged with having recruited soldiers to fight in the Brigade in 1937 and 1938. Members of the Brigade fought on the Loyalist side in the Spanish civil war.

Federal officials said recruiting was a violation of the Federal law which forbids citizens of the United States to persuade men to fight for other nations.

The raid on the local headquarters of the Brigade was thought to have been prompted by the same charges as those which brought about the arrest of Detroit and Milwaukee members of the Brigade.

Electrification Seen Breaking Farm Limitations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, S. C.—Agriculture in the South is undergoing the most radical revolution since invention of the cotton gin, Paul Lucas, an executive of the Duke Power Company, told the Chester Rotary Club in a recent address here.

The southern farmer, as a result of the soil conservation program and the curtailment of cotton and tobacco acreages, will be compelled to develop other sources of income if he is to maintain and improve his standard of living, and the urban community also has a vital stake because the prosperity and well-being of cities and towns depend in a considerable degree upon the purchasing power of the agricultural community, the speaker declared.

The electrification of rural communities is going to play a tremendous part in this agricultural revolution, the speaker held, because electric service is essential for the successful conduct of those specialized phases of agriculture to which farmers must logically turn, such activities for instance as dairying, poultry raising, and truck growing, comprising some of the needs to which power must be applied to operate profitably and efficiently.

With the prediction that electric service is going to mean as much to the agricultural community in the Piedmont Carolinas in the next quarter of a century as Mr. Lucas concluded his talk by expressing the hope and belief that the Duke concern would play an important and indispensable part in this enormous expansion of electrical power.

Campaign Seeks Smoke Abatement For Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—This city, once familiarly spoken of as "the good old smoky town," has launched a smoke abatement program.

A newly appointed smoke committee organized for the campaign at a meeting Feb. 1 in the office of City Commissioner J. W. Morgan, sponsor of the project. E. E. Michaels of the Birmingham Engineering Council was elected Chairman; Mrs. J. W. Eshelman, President of the Birmingham Council of Parents and Teachers, Vice-Chairman; and Mrs. Annie D. Matlock, Secretary to Commissioner Morgan, was designated to act as Secretary.

While the committee at present plans no drastic action in the matter of smoke control, it will launch a campaign of education and publicity, most of which is in charge of the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce. Much needed, it was said, is a program to dispel the confusion which exists as to the desirability of smoke, many being of the opinion that smoke and prosperity go hand in hand. It will be pointed out that householders, rather than large industries, are the worst offenders in causing the smoke nuisance. With modern equipment and sound firing methods, most of the stacks of the iron smelters and steel furnaces of the district emit only live steam with no trace of black smoke.

A committee also has been appointed to study smoke regulations in other cities and, in the light of this information, to draw up a code for new installations of firing equipment in public buildings. E. E. Michaels is head of this committee with E. W. Stanford representing Birmingham architects.

Rio Grande Bridges Report Tourist Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Toll bridge business across the Rio Grande into Mexico is on the increase, thus confirming the theory that tourists unable to visit Europe will see the Americas instead, it was reported to the American Toll Bridge Association by Capt. John W. Beretta of San Antonio, Texas, President of the organization, at its annual convention here this week.

Captain Beretta said the upturn was evident on all international bridges crossing the Rio Grande River and that figures indicate a 10 per cent rise.

A similar upturn was reported in export and import business trucked across those spans.

Several speakers envisaged a new era of toll bridges as a result of Federal funds being advanced to aid bridge building.

Toledo Gas Strike Comes to an End

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 10 (AP)—Two hundred men went back to work today and full gas service was restored to private and commercial consumers as the Congress of Industrial Organizations Gas Workers Union voted ratification of a two-year contract, ending a nine-day strike.

Walter Rose, president of Local 12,024 of the Gas and By-Products Coke and Chemical Workers, said the contract provided an immediate 3 per cent increase in the

General Classified

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RANCHES FOR SALE

SPLendid Dude Ranch in scenic Gallatin Canyon; 1600 a. irrigated ranch in Gallatin Valley; 12,500 a. sheep ranch near Helena; good values. R. C. Harris, 40 West Main, Bozeman, Montana.

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REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, deer country, farms, city real estate, etc. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. State Ave., Boston, Atlanta.

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A BOSTON business opportunity. A successful salesperson wanted for the sale of a new product. Associated Agents and selling books advertised in the Monitor. Generous commissions. Write for details. ASSOCIATED AGENTS, 33 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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"Here, Tommy," said Mrs. Jones to her neighbor's little boy, "run along and put this parcel on the bus."
"Which bus?" asked the lad.
"Any bus," replied Mrs. Jones. "It's me husband's lunch, and he works in the London Transport Lost Property Office."—Our Empire.

Wonderful!
One of the first acts of George III of England after he became king was to confer a title upon a worthy gentleman named Day.
The deed being done, he exclaimed, "How wonderful it is to be a king. Consider, I have just turned Day into knight!"

Manly Manners

"When Mother rests or takes a nap I'm quiet as a mouse. She says she simply can't believe that I am in the house."
RC.

Bible Facts

David's Great-Grandmother

King David is often referred to in our Bible as having been the son of a certain Jesse, whose home was in or near the village of Bethlehem (1 Sam. 17:12). Now this Jesse, in turn, is stated to have been the son of Obed, whose father and mother were Boaz and Ruth (Ruth 4:17). Thus it was Ruth, the heroine of the book of the same name, who was the great-grandmother of this well-known monarch of the Jews. Her relationship to him is of special interest, in view of the fact that she herself was not an Israelite, but came from the land of Moab (Ruth 1:4). And the fact that she is set down as being the direct ancestress of David, evidences a wider and less nationalistic trend of thought than is commonly expressed in the writings of the Old Testament period.

Brevities

Scanlon in Buffalo Evening News: New York City is soon to open its first skyscraper school, thus giving tremendous impetus to the cause of higher education.

Detroit News: A hundred dollars for a dinner, back in Jackson's time, would have entitled you to the food, the silver, and the waiter.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11				12					
14				15		16		17	18
19			20					21	22
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32						33		34	
36		36				37	38	39	
40	41		42						44
45		46		47					48
49			50						51
52									53

- Across**
- What was Mark Antony's nationality?
 - What do you call an inhabitant of the Dark Continent?
 - What is a book of Old Testament?
 - Seed of a vetch is what?
 - Would a auk like paw, fna, or cars (sing)?
 - What is a manufacturing commune of Prussia?
 - What Persian river flows to Persian Gulf?
 - Within.
 - Who was wife of Josiah and mother of King Jehoiakim (2 Kings 22:1)?
 - Symbol for natrium is what?
 - What is an island of Dutch East Indies?
 - To spread grass for drying.
 - If you visited Yemen, who would you see (sing)?
 - Who was ancestor of a family who returned with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:15)?
 - What is a fortified city of France?
 - What would you give to a fakir?
 - Who was an English monk and ecclesiastical historian?
 - Who was son of Esau (Gen. 36:37)?
 - A shivered place is what?
 - Who were the Saracenic invaders of Spain?
 - Quint (abbr.).
 - What river of Scotland flows into the Tweed?
 - What king of Egypt is mentioned in 2 Kings 17:4?
 - What is one of colors in flag of France?
 - What is an elevator, or lift, for raising heavy loads?
 - What was northern limit of Palestine in early Old Testament times?
 - Would a chafin be a fish, tree, or boat?
 - What river of Spanish Guinea flows to Gulf of Guinea?
 - What is name of a city of Michigan?
 - What is the you do of Australia?
- Down**
- What is a river of Virginia?
 - Muscat is capital of what place?
 - What is a place in a barn for stowing hay?
 - Who?
 - Would you sail, wear, or feed a nager?
 - In speaking of Biblical Gosh, what pronoun should you use?
 - What animal was held in veneration by Egyptians?
 - Who was son of Dishan and brother of Us (Gen. 36:28)?
 - Who was father of Jacobson I (2 Kings 11:26)?
 - Where is Oshana?
 - Lake Constance is between Switzerland and what country (abbr.)?
 - To collide with.
 - What is a seaport of Brazil?
 - Who was father of apostles James the Great and John?
 - What is a county of Norway?
 - What animal is used figuratively for something beyond human power (Matt. 24:24)?
 - What are flat circular plates?
 - A denticap scrapes what?
 - Who is the merchant in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"?
 - What kind built Samaria?
 - If you were in Poitiers, France, in what direction would you travel to reach Le Mans?
 - What is a river of France?
 - Eleonora Duse was born in what month (abbr.)?
 - A cipher is what?
 - What is another name for Indian mahogany?
 - What state is east of Maryland (abbr.)?
 - To ask or best for payment.
 - What is Spanish for "the"?
 - What is the role of a scot?

Out With It!

Mr. Braxton (in a conundrum mood): "Do you know why I am like a mule?"
Mrs. Braxton: "No, I don't, but I've often wanted to ask you."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Definitions (By Schoolboys)
"Atom is the place where things are blown to."

"Insulators are people who insult other people."
"Water is a light-colored wet liquid which turns dark when you wash it."—Kentish Mercury.

Looking Ahead
Mother: "Why did you give Tommy Smith your nice new ball, Bobby?"

Bobby: "He promised to let me be Secretary of the Navy when he becomes President of the United States, that's why!"—New Zealand Railways Magazine.

They'll Laugh Anyway!
A reader relates that he received a ticket for a Halloween party, on which appeared the following ambiguous postscript:
"Even if you come without a false-face, you will still be welcome and add to the general merriment."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

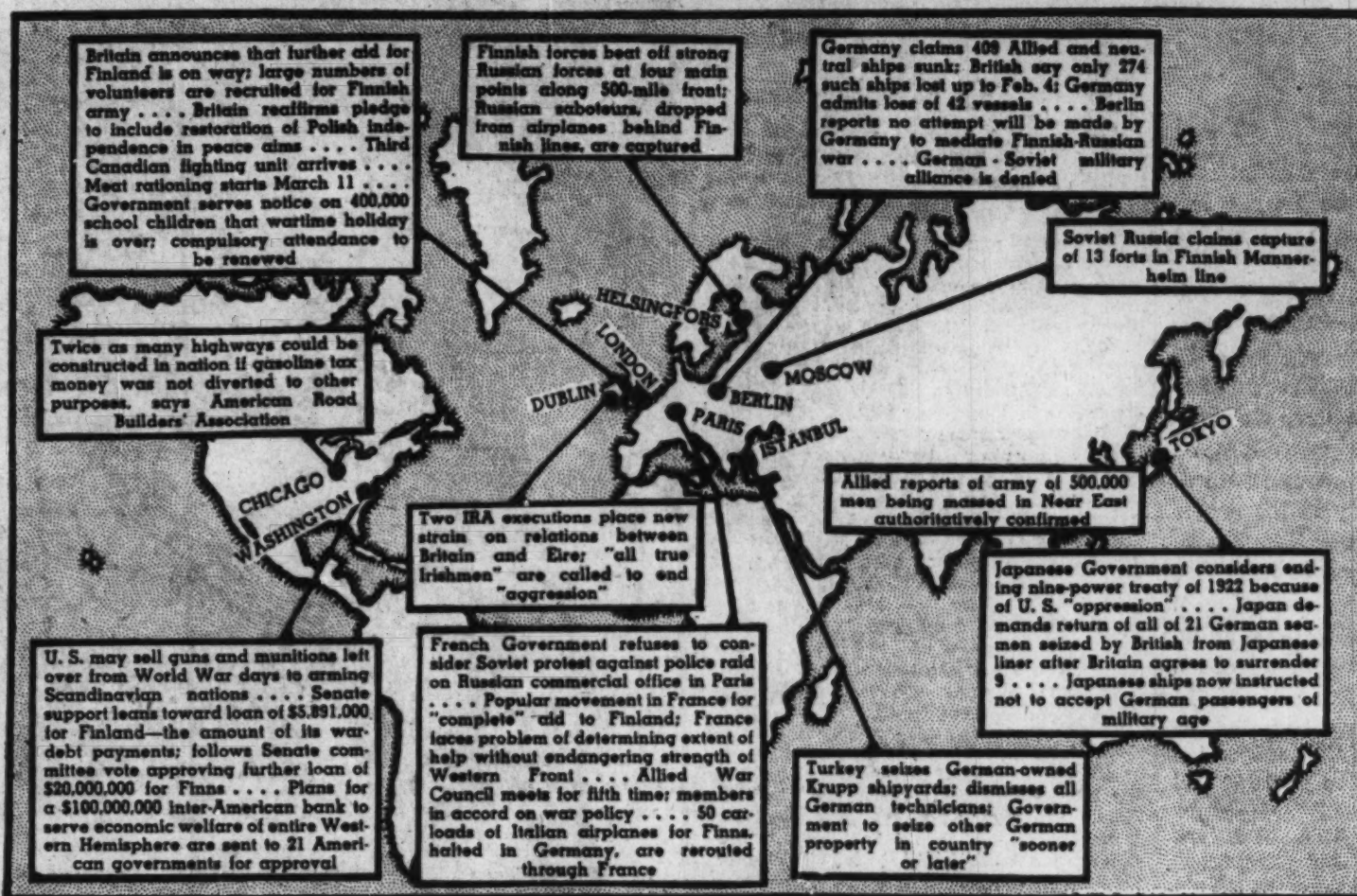
The Test
One day many years ago, the proprietor of a wayside tavern in the mountains of southern Oregon was reading the Sunday edition of an eastern newspaper, when he came across a full-page portrait of Edward Everett Hale.

Being an ardent admirer of the great preacher and writer, he put the picture aside for further perusal.
That night the innkeeper sat meditating on a problem that had long troubled him: How to avoid being victimized by campers, hunters, and the like, who spent the night at his tavern and then stole away in the early morning without paying their bills. Presently his troubled gaze fell upon the picture of Edward Everett Hale. Came an idea!

The next morning, the first prospective patron to arrive at the inn found the kindly countenance of Dr. Hale looking down upon him from the office wall.
"Know who that is?" asked the innkeeper, casually inclining his head toward the picture.
"Oh yes," replied the visitor, "that's Edward Everett Hale."
He was permitted to register.
The next would-be boarder also recognized the good doctor, and was allowed to autograph the hotel's guest book.
But the next guest said, "No, I don't know him."

"I am very sorry," said the innkeeper, "but I find it impossible to accommodate you this morning. Try the next place."
The tavernkeeper decided that anyone who even knew Edward Everett Hale was respectable enough to insure payment of his hotel bill. And that was the test he constantly employed thereafter for many years.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Party Fun

Word Game

Give each guest a paper and pencil, and then at a given signal ask them to write the name of, say, 10 birds. The one who finishes his list first, calls, "Winner!" and his completed work is looked over to see if it is correct; and then he can choose what the next ten names shall be.
He may call for 10 flowers or 10 countries or 10 rivers, 10 songs, 10 trees, 10 books, etc. Scores are kept, and a prize like 10 sticks of candy may be given to the winner.
—M. S., Boone, Iowa

Daily Quotation

THOUGHTS alone cause the round of a new birth. Let man therefore strive to purify his thoughts. What a man thinks, that he is.
—UPANISHAD

Cabbages and Kings



How It All Started

During the making of an early map of Alaska, one cape was left nameless. Noticing the omission, an official penciled beside it, "Name?" A copyist later transcribed the scrawled question as "Nome"; and the designation stuck. During the gold rush of 1899, the little settlement, previously known as Anvil City, adopted the name of the cape, 11 miles to the east, and humorously became thereafter "Nome—the misnomer." "Cacao butter is an ideal fat for tropical countries as it has excellent keeping qualities, and is unaffected by hot weather." "Potent statement attributed to C. F. Kettering, General Motors official: "If you want to kill any idea in the world today, get a committee working on it." "The states of Virginia and Ohio have given nearly as many Presidents to the United States as have all the others combined. "It takes 32 gallons of sap to make a single gallon of maple syrup. "Over 500,000 registered trademarks appear in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office.

Vocations

Wall Vases

A young man down South had for sale along the roadside last summer wall vases made of cypress "knees" (oddly-shaped growths around the roots of the cypress tree). The bark is peeled off and they are hollowed out to hold water.
These strangely shaped containers, when filled with ivy or other green growing plants and hung on the wall, make attractive and decorative wall vases and answer the call for something a bit unusual. The man told us that at 50 cents each he was selling many each day and earning well.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

A Verse for Today...

For he said, Surely they are my people, children that will not lie: so he was their Saviour.—ISA. 63:8.

Monitor Movie Guide

Balalaika (MGM)—Many songs by Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in an artificial story about a Cossack officer and the daughter of a Russian revolutionary, beginning before the war, venturing briefly into the trenches, and winding up with a party of the exiled nobility in Paris. Charles Ruggles, Frank Morgan, Lionel Atwill, C. Aubrey Smith.—Adults and mature young people.

Congo Maisie (MGM)—Adventure of a show girl stranded in Africa, who finds refuge with a doctor and his wife, lends a hand in a clinical crisis, helps to solve a triangle problem, and aids in staving off an attack by natives. Ann Southern, John Carroll, Rita Johnson, Shepherd Strudwick.—Adults.

Earl of Chicago (MGM)—Odd film about a Chicago gangster who inherits an English title, goes abroad to claim it, is betrayed by his attorney, commits murder, and is executed. Robert Montgomery, Edward Arnold, Edmund Gwenn, Reginald Owen.—Adults.

Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love (Universal)—Loosely contrived mixture of rags and gadgets, with gangsters, some songs, and a thread of romance about a runaway heiress and salesman, winding up in a tourist camp equipped with everything from fireworks to artificial rain. Tom Brown, Peggy Moran, Allen Jenkins.—Adults and mature young people.

Shop Around the Corner (MGM)—Skillfully directed and warmly sympathetic comedy about the employees of a leather goods shop in Budapest, with something of romance, problems, misunderstandings, and loyalties deftly and amusingly interwoven by Ernst Lubitsch. James Stewart, Margaret Sullavan, Frank Morgan, Joseph Schildkraut, Sara Haden, Felix Bressart.—Adults and young people.

Vigil in the Night (RKO)—Story of a nurse, told against hospital backgrounds in England, deriving from a novel by Dr. A. J. Cronin. Sombre narrative, with tragic incidents, and much clinical detail. Filmed with technical skill and capably acted. Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne, Anne Shirley.—Adults.

Above Average Films
Family—"Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips."

"The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "The Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Gone With the Wind," "The Grapes of Wrath," "The Great Victor Herbert," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez."

Adults Only—"Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life."

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Plugging the Breach

Tiszassas, Hungary
The heroic action of two peasants, who stopped a breach in a dyke with their bodies, and remained in cold water all night, saved the fields and crops of the villagers of Tiszassas, Hungary.
Owing to heavy rains, the river Theiss flowing near the village began to rise. The peasants built a dyke, but the water pierced it.
Two peasants, Stefan Inzale and Ladislaus Vagos, volunteered to plug the breach with their bodies. Spades were driven in the earth of hold them in place and the two men remained all night in the breach until the water subsided.
More peasants then came along and the hole was thoroughly repaired.

Helpful Hint

Planting shrubs two or three feet away from a house allows space for painting or other work on the building when necessary.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—A Careful Don Juan



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Hey, What's Going On?



The Adventures of Waddles—Smart as a Goose



Editorials

Federation for Two Worlds

I—Washington Plus Lincoln

Washington and Lincoln, nearly a century apart in history, ten days apart on February's calendar, stand shoulder to shoulder in the esteem of all who evaluate correctly the contributions these men made to an ideal that is American and yet more than American. That ideal is freedom—particularly individual freedom. It includes of necessity order and peace guaranteed by law.

Only Washington's personal intervention on the eve of the Constitutional Convention made certain the building of a government capable of serving such freedom throughout the vast area that was to be the United States. Only the stand Lincoln took was capable of continuing its unparalleled service to individual freedom. Different as were these two men in other respects, they stood on the same plane in their appreciation of their country's fundamental political need—federation. The appeal of these men, which emanates from the things they stood for, has long transcended national boundaries.

Britain's Lord Bryce, Austria's Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, France's Aristide Briand and Victor Hugo, Czechoslovakia's Masaryk and Benes are among those who have offered expressed or implied tribute to the federal concept as worked out in America. The tribute continues as British and French leaders—and even German spokesmen in dubious echo—talk of the possibility of some sort of world federation after the war.

Europe since 1919 has been trying confederation, or the league system, as Americans tried it between 1777 and 1787. The League of Nations was a great step beyond the system of alliances and balance-of-power that pre-

viously served as a restraint on international anarchy. But the League had weaknesses which became apparent in crisis, and which become even more evident as the league system is contrasted with the federal idea. While each State reserved the right to be the final judge of its own actions, no association of States could have sufficient authority or power to preserve peace and guarantee justice among its members. Even such loyalty as the league idea demanded of member States proved too much for some of them, and indeed the United States refused even to undertake a League responsibility.

To have aimed at world federation before the world had tried confederation might well have been futile. Americans were ready to undertake federation only after ten years of sad experience with the confederate or league system. If the complacency of the relatively peaceful and prosperous post-Napoleonic century had not been shattered in 1914, perhaps not even a league system would have been welcomed in 1919.

Most prospectuses of a new world order today conform to ideas which have already been found workable in the United States, whose members have fought only one war among themselves, and that over the question whether the sovereignty of member States should exceed that of the Federation. One result of foreign interest in their system of government has been a significant increase of interest among Americans themselves. If Washington and Lincoln are even more warmly remembered in 1940 than in previous years, it may be because Americans are beginning to add understanding to their appreciation of the federal system.

For Finland—Words?

Americans are cheering for Finland. Her valiant struggle against the Soviet giant has captured their imaginations. And some perceive that the Finns are fighting for ideals and interests in which the United States has a very large stake. Words in praise of Finland fill the press and the mouths of citizens. Americans have been eager to send aid to Finnish refugees through the Hoover committee and the Red Cross. They have applauded all the steps taken by other countries to send planes and guns and men.

But there is resistance to the furnishing even of the nonmilitary loan just approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Cheers—from a grandstand four thousand miles away—are cheap. But dollars require at least some risk. In Berlin the *Völkischer Beobachter* says: "Small states are pushed into something; then big ones avoid action—and take up collections." America has furnished more than words for Finland and the right instinct of the American people will see that their desire to give further help is made effective.

Latin—Greek to Some

Strong protests are being made in Great Britain against the fondness of Government officials for using a language which, though ostensibly English, is closely akin to Latin. The British Official Wireless, which sends news to Dominion papers, recently issued a message that contained phrases like "Facilitate the expeditious disposal"—three-quarters of which would have been recognized with ease by Julius Caesar himself.

The habit of dropping into Latin is not confined to Government officials, as the judicious reader has no doubt already noticed. Simple folk to whom "Multum in parvo" or "pro tempore" is gibberish do not hesitate to say that the program will commence when they mean it will begin.

But there is something to be said for the other side. Words of Latin derivation, suitably used, give an agreeable sonority. Where would be the dignity of Milton or of Sir Thomas Browne, but for their Latin? Who would have had Shakespeare sacrifice such a phrase as "The multitudinous seas incarnadine" on the altar of linguistic purity? Moreover, even on the score of simplicity, Latin is sometimes desirable. He would be a bold man who should declare that "ungothroughness" is a better word than "impenetrability." Romance, said Kipling, brings up the nine-fifteen; let the Romance tongues continue to buttress English at least a little longer.

Books After Five Centuries

Coincident with the five hundredth anniversary year of the beginnings of printed books in Europe, the American Council of Learned Societies regards with apprehension the disruption of research in European libraries, the injury to libraries and the loss of irreplaceable books and manuscripts that must result from the war. What the "moving finger" writes remains at least in part recorded and stored on library shelves, source material for scholars, each in his own way interpreting the past and contributing to the present.

Much valuable source material was lost when Julius Caesar besieged Alexandria. Books were not then printed, nor would be for another fifteen centuries; but the Alexandrian Library, the largest in the world, numbered about 700,000 manuscript volumes, of which 400,000 were destroyed by fire.

At the present time, as was estimated at the meeting of the Council in Philadelphia, there are approximately 150,000,000 books in American libraries, these representing 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 titles. American scholarship must none the less go to Europe for source material, that available on its own side of the water being only about half of the total. Mars has no feeling for scholarship. At this writing the great Helsingfors library, especially rich in material documenting the history of the Slavic peoples, is exposed to Russian bombs.

Libraries have become interested in enriching their shelves by exchanging their duplicates of books valuable for research and by acquiring micro-film copies of such material in the possession of other libraries. Plans were started three or four years ago for film copy exchange of documents between the Library of Congress and the National Library in Peiping. The "Chinese Incident" interfered with that. Similar exchange was under consideration between the Library of Congress and the Czechoslovakian library in Prague when Prague ceased to be Czechoslovakian; and it was being discussed between Washington and Warsaw when what of Poland could escape moved to France.

The plan obviously depended on the continuity of libraries under internationally-minded management. The Council adopted a resolution that the "American learned world" take action to secure such documentation of the past now in Europe and Asia but not available in the United States. The United States Government would have to be asked to help, since \$68,000,000 is one estimate of the cost. There are great libraries in England, France, and Germany as well as in Helsingfors.

The Bookshelf

The Consequences of Munich

The defeated cause is not lost.
The nation remains, only the map is changed.

Viktor Dyk, Czech poet, wrote these words during his country's severest trial, in September, 1938, after the Munich Agreement had handed over his country's independence to the Third Reich.

Because of what has happened since, it seems a far distant call to the event which opened Europe's eyes to Nazi aggression and the Western democracies' weakness. But to forget what happened then (and particularly the manner in which it happened) is good for neither political honesty nor international morality. In fact, it is essential to return to these events for a proper understanding of the present war.

For this reason, MUNICH: BEFORE AND AFTER, by Dr. Hubert Ripka (London: Victor Gollancz, 15s.) deserves special consideration. It is a careful, well-documented account from the Czech point of view of events from September, 1938, to March, 1939. Few are better qualified to write on this subject than Dr. Ripka, who is today a member of the Czech National Council but was for years foreign editor of the *Lidové Noviny*, "the Czech Manchester Guardian," and the intimate collaborator of both Presidents, Jan Masaryk and Eduard Benes.

This book does not make pleasant reading for the western democracies. It shows too clearly how their statesmen were concerned in September, 1938, not to have a peace with honor (based upon justice) but any peace, even at the sacrifice of a small nation. Premier Neville Chamberlain made the situation clear when in the House of Commons on Sept. 28, 1938, he declared, "During these conversations (with Edouard Daladier and Georges Bonnet on September 18 in London) the representatives of the two Governments were guided by a desire to find a solution which would not bring about a European war, and therefore a solution which would not automatically compel France to take action in accordance with her obligations." In fact, the immediate danger, not the independence or future stability of Europe, was to them the vital question. France, as the world knows, had definite obligations to Czechoslovakia but refused to honor them. "Every mistake of tactics or of principle," Dr. Ripka writes, "which was committed by Prague or by the Western Powers in seeking a 'just and reasonable settlement' of the Sudeten German question was due to one and the same fundamental misconception: they were looking for reconciliation but a partner who desired not reconciliation but domination."

A just solution depended in September, 1938, upon the adoption by the European Powers, especially by the western democracies, of a united and resolute attitude toward Nazi Germany, not upon concessions. For it was clear that the Sudeten German issue was "being used as a lever to disrupt Czechoslovakia and to smash the balance of power not only in central Europe, but throughout Europe."

Dr. Ripka's conclusion is hard to controvert, namely: "One cannot understand the behavior of the British and French politicians during the crisis unless one bears in mind the fact that the democratic statesmen appeared completely to misjudge the psychology of Herr Hitler and of Hitlerism. It would seem that they were unable to understand those who think and act in a manner to which they themselves were not accustomed."

Dr. Ripka also describes fully a consequence of the Munich agreement—the German army's entry into Prague on March 15 last. But that event had been so long expected by the Czechs that it did not shock them so much when it actually happened.

E. W.

North.. South.. East.. West

The Humanities of Industry

By Frank L. Perrin

Apparently there is no secret now, and probably there never has been any mystery about it. Industry, which we too often regard as soulless, like its big brother, the corporation, is actually as responsive, as temperamental, as moody, or as selfish as human nature itself. The mistake which has been made, it may be discovered, has been to imagine that industry, as an entity, is something that can be legislated into activity. It is subjected to arbitrary regulation, manhandled by selfish exploiters, and taxed inequitably. It has been in the past, and in some instances still is, exposed to all these abuses. But wherever so exposed it languishes, defeating even those who are responsible for the injustices imposed.

Increasing and onerous burdens have been laid upon industry in recent years. From these there has been no escape except through curtailed activity or voluntary or enforced suspension. Excessive taxes upon profits and the demands of organized workers, coupled, in many cases, with lessened buying power and decreased demand for the products offered, have combined to discourage initiative and to increase unemployment.

Graphically and convincingly, the invisible line separating the States of New York and Connecticut provides the visible proof that industry is just as human, intrinsically, as human beings themselves. Within recent months there has been an almost continuous exodus of industries from the Empire State to the Nutmeg State. Quite naturally, and perhaps quite properly, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and his Connecticut Development Commission are given credit for paving the way across the line and providing a generous welcome for the newcomers. But captains of industry, both great and small, like the homeseeker, the sharecropper and the alien immigrant, do not migrate unless by the process they hope to become more prosperous and more nearly free from unhappy or unjust conditions. Governor Baldwin and his committee of experts would have labored without avail had they not been in a position to offer something of value in the way of new opportunities, new privileges, and a new freedom from excessive imposts.

The avidity with which workers seek the opportunity to work, with or without the



Lincoln Was a 'Railroad Man'

Abraham Lincoln was a "railroad man" long before he was a national figure. He fostered railroads, pleaded their cases in court and traveled on them at every opportunity. After becoming President of the United States, he hastened the advent of transcontinental transportation by rail, and helped to determine the standard track gauge of the country.

These facts, generally unknown, will be found in the yellowed records of railroads with which Lincoln was identified and over which he rode, according to the Association of American Railroads. They throw light on a side of the Great Emancipator's career that has received but little notice at the hands of his biographers.

From the time he was a boy, "Honest Abe" was interested in transportation. At first he favored the development of waterways, because he was familiar with them and thought they were cheaper to build and maintain than railroads.

As a legislator, Lincoln supported and promoted measures for the building of railroads. In fact, while a member of the Illinois Legislature, his enthusiasm overshadowed his better judgment, and he voted for an ambitious railroad construction program without much thought about where the money was coming from to carry it out. The last speech he made in Congress was on a "Bill Granting Lands to the States to Make Railroads and Canals," passage of which he earnestly advocated.

After serving one term in Congress, Lincoln until 1860 acted on many occasions as attorney for several railroads, among them being the Illinois Central, the Rock Island, and the Alton. Most of his railroad

cases had to do with land rights or were suits filed against the road for personal injuries, the loss of cattle, and the like.

Probably the two most important suits that Lincoln ever argued were for railroads—one for the Illinois Central and the other for the Rock Island. Both involved issues of far-reaching effect.

When the Illinois Central was granted a charter in 1851, the State exempted the railroad from taxation, in lieu of which the company was to pay 7 per cent of its gross revenues into the State Treasury. Shortly after this, a county assessed the railroad, and the latter went to court about it. The railroad lost the case in the lower court, but appealed to the State Supreme Court and won. If the final decision had been unfavorable to the railroad, the millions of dollars that the Illinois Central would have had to pay in local taxes would have doubtless bankrupted the company. For his services in this case, Lincoln was paid \$5,000—the largest legal fee he ever received.

The celebrated Rock Island case concerned the right of railroads to bridge navigable streams. In the face of strong opposition from powerful steamboat interests and river cities, the railroad had thrown a span across the Mississippi between Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois. A few days after the bridge was opened, the steamboat *Effie Afton* crashed into a pier and caught fire, destroying the boat and burning part of the bridge. The boat company held that it was an accident, and that the bridge "menaced transportation." The railroad charged the boat had either deliberately run into the bridge or the pilot had been criminally negligent. At any rate, an action was brought by the steamboat company to recover damages for the loss of the craft, but in reality it was a test case to prevent such bridges from being built.

Lincoln was retained by the Rock Island, and the case was heard before the Federal Circuit Court in Chicago. Besides endeavoring to show that the collision was intentional, Lincoln argued that "one man has as good a right to cross a river as another has to sail up or down it." He also pointed out that railroads operate the year around, while river traffic is halted during the winter months. The jury disagreed, and not until years later did the United States Supreme Court rule that the bridge could remain. Had the decision been different, the entire pattern of railroad operations in this country would have been changed.

Another way that Lincoln served the railroads was as arbiter. He was often called upon to decide disputes between carriers. It was under his direction, also, that the first valuation of the Illinois Central was made.

An incident that might have changed the course of Lincoln's career is said to have occurred in the early part of 1860. The Illinois lawyer delivered a brilliant political address at Cooper Institute in New York City, and in the audience was Erasmus Corning, president of the New York Central Railroad. Corning was so impressed by the speaker that he sought Lincoln the next day and offered him the post of general counsel for the railroad at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Tempting as the proposition was, Lincoln declined it, saying that he wouldn't know what to do with so much money.

After becoming the Nation's chief executive, Lincoln played a leading role in the launching of the Union Pacific project, which was to link the East with the West. He advocated and signed the act chartering the railroad, decided the railroad's point of beginning and fixed the width of the track as four feet, eight and one-half inches, the standard gauge.

Mirror of World Opinion

Not Appropriate Partners

It looks inconsistent for a State government to be a partner in the booze business which makes boys drunk.—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas as quoted in the *National Voice*.

The Wide Horizon

Lincoln Carried an Umbrella

By Malcolm W. Bayley

Lincoln believed in and practiced appeasement, too.

This observer disclaims at the outset any intent to draw invidious comparisons. Obviously Neville Chamberlain has not attained the greatness of Lincoln, any more than Lincoln during his lifetime stood out before the people as a great leader in the sense that Chatham or even Palmerston were leaders. But certain incidents of the months prior to the outbreak of the present war in Europe bear so striking a resemblance to others of Lincoln's day that they occur readily to one who dwells on the career of the Emancipator, as the American Nation pays him annual tribute. Moreover, they serve to emphasize those lofty qualities of patience, tolerance, forbearance, which helped to make him great.

The enemy that threatened to stifle the effort to attain unsullied democracy in the United States of Lincoln's day was the institution of African slavery.

Lincoln favored tolerating it—even protecting it—as long as he could keep it from spreading.

Even after the secession Lincoln assured the people of the South that their property, including slaves; their peace, and their personal security were in no danger. He pleaded with them for peace and called the citizens of the already organized Confederacy his friends. Only when an overt act was committed did Lincoln reluctantly resort to war.

In the course of "the speech that made him President"—that at the Cooper Institute, New York City, on February 27, 1860—Lincoln, while declaring his opposition to slavery, made it known to the East, as he had to Illinois and the West, that he was willing to tolerate that institution where it existed in order to preserve the Union.

Later on he remarked: "It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great confederacy shall be at peace and in harmony with one another. . . . Even though the southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands, and yield to them if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can."

This was the speech which concluded with the memorable words: "Let us have faith that Right makes Might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

But the trial of Lincoln's patience was still to come. Seven Southern States had passed ordinances of secession from the Federal Union and named delegates who had drawn up a provisional constitution, organized a Congress, and elected a provisional President and Vice-President. A week later Lincoln started for Washington. His first inaugural address was the final effort to appease the apparently determined South. Buchanan, who said he could do nothing if a State decided to secede, rode in the carriage with him; Chief Justice Taney, who handed down the *Dred Scott* decision, administered the oath, and Douglas, his defeated rival, held his hat and cane. The South itself was within sound of his voice.

Without threat or bluster, with every attempt at a conciliatory attitude, Lincoln made a strong plea for national political unity—without regard to differing Northern and Southern ideologies—and for peace. He began by telling the Southern States that there was no cause for apprehension on their part.

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," he said, quoting one of his earlier speeches. "I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Lincoln told the South that the Republicans were "States-righters"—there could be no quarrel on that score between them. He favored and was elected on a platform which declared for "the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively." Those "domestic institutions" certainly included the institution of slavery. This was the internal concern of each Southern State. The United States Government had no Constitutional right to interfere with that institution—abhorrent as it may have seemed—any more than France, Great Britain, or the United States has any legal right to interfere with the internal policies of the German National Socialists or the Russian Communists.

Lincoln even told the South that the Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution would be respected and enforced.

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war," he advised the Southerners. "The Government will not assailable you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors."

The firing on Fort Sumter forced the conflict.

Despite accusations of weakness and of purposeful inaction, Lincoln tranquilly, yet determinedly held one purpose steadily in view. Within certain limits, he would have gladly resorted to any compromise to achieve it, and would have stopped at nothing to attain it. That purpose was to preserve the Union, and in preserving it he preserved democracy; for not until the conclusion of the War of Secession was real democracy established with the United States.

"How tenderly and forbearingly he has dealt with armed traitors, history will attest," wrote John W. Forney, one of Lincoln's political advisers. No purpose of revenge ever entered his consciousness. Conquest or subjugation were aims farthest from his thought. Indeed, he seemed to personify throughout his years at the White House the lofty idealism that found its climactic utterance in the immortal words of his second inaugural address: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in. . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

BOOK REVIEWS

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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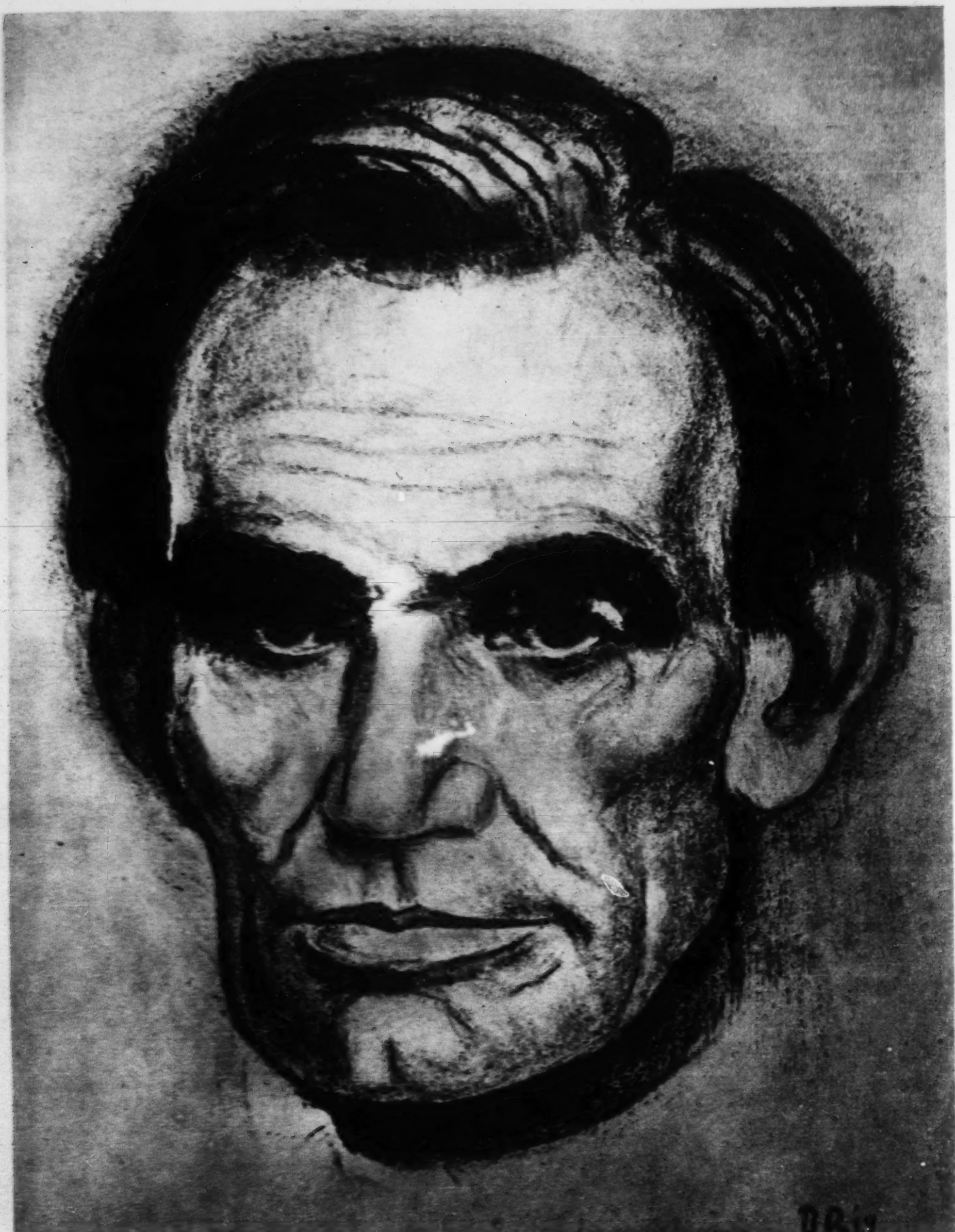
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1940



Color photo by F. W. Cassebeer

PETUNIA "GLOW," SILVER MEDAL 1940 ALL-AMERICAN SEED SELECTIONS

WHAT WOULD LINCOLN THINK? . . . By Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois . . . Page Two
FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE CATALOGUES . By Louise Bush-Brown . . . Page Eight



ABRAHAM LINCOLN Lithograph by Boardman Robinson

Courtesy of Associated American Artists' Galleries

What Would Lincoln Think?

By Henry Horner
Governor of Illinois

It has been well said, on more than one occasion, that nobody can possibly tell what a great man of the past would do and say in the present. But a qualification of that statement is in order when it is understood that no narrow and literal parallel is sought, but rather a reminder that certain well-known motives are discoverable behind the acts of, say, Abraham Lincoln. In this sense, then, it is not presumptuous, as Governor Henry Horner says, to draw conclusions from Lincoln's words and acts in relation to certain large problems that press upon the world today.

WHEN I WAS ASKED, for reasons known only to the editorial mind, to write a few paragraphs on this subject, my immediate impulse was to decline. Who was I to say what a man who lived under conditions radically different from those which prevail today would think of the world of 1940? How could anyone make even a good guess? The mere attempt seemed to be arrogant presumption.

My impulse was strengthened by the recollection of efforts of this kind which

I had observed in a good many years of study of Lincoln's life. I had seen one writer try to prove that Lincoln today would have been a communist, while another was sure that he would have been the principal pillar of unrestrained individualism. I had watched one group cite his example in behalf of prohibition and another point to him as an advocate of so-called personal liberty. And so on almost without end. I had smiled, and resolved never to indulge in pure guesswork myself.

But as I reflected, I began to see that while one couldn't plot the exact course which Lincoln might take if he were confronted with a definite modern problem, it still might be possible to write with some assurance about the general attitude which he would assume if he were alive today. Unless we misread his character completely—and I do not believe that we do—he would surely be found adhering to certain points of view.

I cannot believe, for example, that Lincoln could have condoned the racial and religious discrimination so evident in much of the world today. The same ugly

forces now manifest made themselves felt in his day. The "Know Nothing Party," was built on nativism and religious prejudice, and in the decade before the Civil War the "Know Nothing Party" was a power in politics. Many a politician bowed to its strength, either joining the movement or letting it be known that he was not unfriendly.

But not Lincoln. In 1855, when the party was at the height of its power, and when he himself was adrift politically, he confessed in a letter to an old friend that he did not know how his own party affiliation might be described. But he added: "I am not a Know-nothing; that is certain."

There is nothing in Lincoln's life to indicate that this was not a deep-seated, enduring conviction, and much to indicate that it was. Are we not justified in assuming, therefore, that Lincoln would stand today where he stood in 1855? In my opinion, the question answers itself.

In the second place, if Lincoln were alive today I believe we would find him as sanely national in his outlook as he was in his own lifetime. Blocs based on class or sectional differences would have appealed to him in vain. I do not mean

that he would have shut his eyes to class or sectional distinctions. As a political leader aspiring to Douglas's place in the United States Senate he recognized the validity of sectional interests, and disclaimed any intention of reducing "to a dead uniformity all the local institutions of the various States." Similarly with economic matters. He knew that Kentucky, with an economy which rested on tobacco, was bound to be essentially different from Illinois, where corn was the great staple. He knew also that labor and capital had interests which were not always identical, and he realized that to ignore points of difference was stupid.

Still, he was convinced that the Union—the whole nation—transcended local interests, and must come first in case of real or imagined conflict. If Lincoln were alive today I believe he would sympathize with the special interest of the farmer, the laborer and the capitalist, and that he would not be unmindful of the divergences between the cotton-growing South and the industrial East, or between urban and rural areas everywhere. But I am sure that his outlook would remain broad, and that his decisions would be arrived at with one question ever dominant in his mind: "what is best for all the people of the whole nation?"

Finally, I am sure that we would find Lincoln unshaken in his faith in democracy. No matter how questionable any other assertion about Lincoln's possible attitude may be, there can be no doubt that belief in the overwhelming superiority of democratic government was as inseparable from him as life itself. I like to think of him as he stood in Independence Hall on Washington's Birthday in 1861, en route to his first inauguration, quietly telling his audience that he had "never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence," framed and adopted in that very building. Nor was it the mere matter of separation from the mother country, he went on to say. What had appealed to him so strongly, and what filled him then with "deep emotion," was that promise of the Declaration "that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance."

To Lincoln, democracy was more than a framework of government in which the people choose their own officials and make laws through their own representatives. It was that, to be sure, but it was also a social system which raised no artificial barriers; which gave every man, no matter what his origin, an opportunity to advance as far in whatever direction as his ability warranted.

To Lincoln, moreover, this was a matter of the deepest personal concern. He himself had come into the world with no artificial advantages, but there had been no barrier to his rise to the highest, most honorable position in the country. These are personal matters about which men as reserved as Lincoln rarely speak. There was one occasion, however, on which he spoke his conviction, and what he said reveals more clearly than any other utterance the fervency of his faith in democracy. For that reason, and also because few are familiar with it, I quote the passage here. The time was the fourth year of the war, the audience a regiment of Ohio volunteers:

"I almost always feel inclined," Lincoln said—and we can imagine that he spoke slowly and quietly—"when I happen to say anything to soldiers, to impress upon them in a few brief remarks, the importance of success in this conflict. It is not merely for today, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's children that great and free government which we have enjoyed all our lives. I beg you to remember this, not merely for my sake, but for yours. I happen, temporarily, to occupy this White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has. It is in order that each of you may have, through this free government which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence; that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations."

In a word, only in a democratic government were the opportunities symbolized by Lincoln in the White House possible.

Broadly liberal, sanely national, fervently democratic—this was Lincoln in his lifetime, and this Lincoln would be today. No American can hold to a better creed.

The Jericho Road

By David Deming



PROMISE OF A NEW HOME AND A NEW OPPORTUNITY

Keystone, Ewing Galloway

Widely Ranging in Talents and Potential Usefulness as American Citizens-to-Be Are the People Who Are Descending the Steamship Gangplanks These Days

AMERICA IS ONCE MORE a haven of refuge. For the first time in 10 years immigration quotas are being filled. Now, between certain persecution in his native land and the many hardships that await him in resettlement, the refugee prefers to take his chance with Democracy. As one recent racial refugee said—a former stage director in Vienna—"We may go hungry—although we haven't yet—but here at least we are spiritually free. Even though our careers may be over, our life is not."

Once in the United States, what happens to the refugee? How, in a nation with perhaps 10,000,000 of its own citizens unemployed, can he hope to make a living? What can he bring to America that will make him economically valuable, in the sense that his brother immigrant of yesterday brought much-needed manpower? Certainly, it appears, the United States has little demand for "immigrant labor."

The answer to this is found in the fact that not more than one out of 35 refugee immigrants coming to the United States is a "laborer" if we except the skilled craftsmen. America has admitted refugees from all walks of life—ministers, educators, artisans, musicians, writers, professional men, proprietors, and technicians. Every class represented has contributed some unique skill to this country. The "University in Exile," for instance, now part of the New School for Social Research, in New York, is staffed entirely with refugee professors who bring a special knowledge of European events to the classroom. The graduate student, prevented from going to Heidelberg by present conditions, finds that something of Heidelberg has come to America.

A refugee doctor of my acquaintance, having obtained a license to practice in New York, bought a second-hand car, toured the State, and found a small town that had been without the services of a physician for more than 10 years. He was encouraged to settle there. The name of the town—it so happened—was Freeville!

Another report tells of a young German girl in her third year of horticultural studies in an eastern college who has had articles accepted in a leading gardening magazine. A German manufacturer who brought his machinery to the United States opened a factory for the manufacture of his patented product, and today employs 100 persons made up of Ameri-

can citizens and refugees whose labor was made possible by his knowledge and enterprise.

A law school graduate, who took a temporary job as an elevator operator upon his arrival in New York, is today vice-president in charge of one of the branches of a large corporation because of his statistical knowledge and technical ability. A former director of the Berlin State Opera House is now running a music school in a Texas city and directing operettas for a local college. One skilled worker, trained in Germany's highly developed camera industry, has started a small firm in the United States, and employs 20 persons, 17 of whom are Americans.

With the unskilled worker and the unemployables—which constitute about one half of the total emigration—the problem is different. It is significant that refugee agencies are training the unskilled for special noncompetitive trades. The unemployables are mostly women, children, and the elderly. The women are continuing their role as housewives or going into domestic service; the children are entering schools to learn English. A college student of 22 has been elected president of the International Relations Club. The older people, as one of them expressed it, are just "sitting by the fire."

Some 75 per cent of the refugees are of Jewish, or partly Jewish, blood, with the professions and merchant class most heavily represented. A breakdown of 7,205 persons who applied for assistance and advice to the American Committee for German Jewish Refugees—largest of the resettlement agencies—between January and June, 1939, showed the following distribution of occupations: 877 were professional men—doctors, teachers, lawyers, etc.; 1,155 were managers and proprietors; 735 were clerks; 876 were skilled and semi-skilled workers; 3,498 were children, housewives, and men listed as too old to work; 104 were unskilled workers.

This may be taken as a fair cross section of the total immigration. It is seen that more than half the refugees are not competing for jobs in any sense; they are dependents—wives, children, and the aged. Professionals, who in most states must have full citizenship to practice, either work as technicians or, aided by relatives, simply "wait it out." Once certified to practice, the resettlement agency

handling the case attempts to locate them in communities which have indicated a need for increased medical, educational, or legal service. Skilled workers are in immediate demand.

Economic resettlement is only one, although perhaps the most important, service carried out by the various refugee committees—more than two dozen in number. When the refugee steps off the boat in New York he has, on the average, \$5 in his pocket, a very inadequate knowledge of the English language, a grateful sense of liberation, and a strange, undefined wonder about his new life in

America. And of course he has friends—although he may never have seen them.

The problem has been to get the refugee to locate outside of New York. Many have been able to live with their guarantors, who are scattered among the 48 states. But for others this is not practical, and it is these who are reluctant to leave the companionship of fellow refugees in New York.

Nevertheless, about half of all refugees handled through the committees so far have been resettled outside of the city. The American Committee for German Jewish Refugees reports that for 1938 a total of 797 families were settled in the various states by them; for the first 10 months of 1939, 1,165 were relocated. More than 400 local committees, working on a voluntary basis, assist the central agency.

The American Friends Service Committee, which is active in resettling Protestant refugees, has instituted a hostel system. The first of these, in a small Iowa city, accommodates 40 persons. A committee supervises this "reception home" and a trained placement director aids in locating the residents within 200 or 300 miles of the placement center. A similar hostel has been established recently in Boston. As this system spreads, it is expected that the difficulty of assimilation for the refugee will be lessened.

These committees, once classed as "emergency" social service agencies, have settled down to a semi-permanent status. They will be active as long as Europe's homeless look to America for a new life. The United States, under the Quota Act of 1924, is allowed to admit fewer than 40,000 persons a year from the distressed countries. Since National Socialism came to power, some 85,000 have emigrated to the United States from Germany, about half of these since July, 1938. By 1944 the United States will have a refugee population, including those who came before the outbreak of war, of 250,000, only about 12 per cent of those wishing to emigrate.

When a person's roots are sunk firmly in Europe's culture, becoming an American is no easy task. But to keep the best of that culture, as one refugee says—Prof. Eduard Heiman, of the "University in Exile"—he had to emigrate to America. It is no longer manpower that is migrating but an attitude toward life—the cultural and political idea of freedom.



WOULD YOU LIKE to know how many alley boys, ankle knitters, back tappers, barrel rollers, batcher uppers there are in the United States? Would you be interested in the camofleurs, catstitchers, chimney blowers, clod pullers, devil tenders, ding men, who ply their trades among us? Or, perhaps your desire for understanding runs to grab hookers, grappers, gray boys, grub stakers, helper uppers, jappers, knifer uppers, mooners, neck cutters, pocket closers, or roll overmen, who are earning their living in the practice of these varied callings.

These are among the 20,000 occupations listed by the United States Bureau of the Census which is starting out on the first of April to grind the 132,000,000 people through its mill that it may develop a new set of facts about the conditions under which they all live.

The Eskimo in his igloo eating blubber along the Arctic coast of Alaska cannot escape the man with the census schedules. Neither can the Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans of the Caribbean, nor Hawaiians fishing where the Kona Coast is lapped by the South Seas. Maple sugarers in Vermont and descendants of Evangeline's people in Louisiana's bayou parishes, unemployed coal miners in West Virginia's serried hills, cowboys in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah, apartment dwellers in St. Louis—all will be visited by Uncle Sam's askers-of-many-questions in the approaching single month of April, 1940.

The occasion is the taking of the regular 10-year census which has become an institution in these United States. It is a rather large undertaking, since the name of every individual in the nation, with a group of accompanying facts, must be recorded. It will take an army 120,000 strong to make the calls and jot down the facts.

This will be the Sixteenth Census. There are special censuses at other times, to be sure, on such subjects as agriculture, business, mining, costing \$2,000,000 or so each, while \$45,000,000 is appropriated for this special occasion.

The census started out as a "numbering of the people," but other purposes gradually were added to it. The Government wants to know how many are male or female, black or white, married or single, native or foreign born, at work or idle, and many other facts about them. This year, also, the schedule on housing has been added. There is still another on farming which goes into great detail,



WPA Photograph

THE TABULATORS WILL VISIT EVEN THIS ISOLATED FISH CANNERY IN ALASKA

Uncle Sam's Big Quiz

His Census Takers, 120,000 of Them, in April
Will Record a Long List of Facts
About Every American

By William Asherton DePuy

wants to know how much land is cultivated, details on each crop, cost of operation, livestock, and all that sort of thing. It would be safe to say that the head of the town or city family should figure on entertaining the census taker for 15 minutes, while the farmer may be called upon to talk with him for nearly an hour.

Many people may feel reluctant about revealing the facts about themselves. Ordinarily they would not want to be asked their ages or how much money they are earning. There is nothing personal about it. The facts are gathered merely that they may become a part of various studies the Government is making. They want to find out how many people have homes, and how many are high school graduates. Every census employee is under oath not to reveal any information about you, personally, to anybody. Nobody could come to the Census Bureau and find out how much you earned or how big the mortgage is on your house. That is a confidence as between you and your Government. Certain fines and imprisonment may be imposed on persons who refuse to answer questions or who give false answers; but occasions for enforcing these penalties seldom present themselves.

Every one of these question sheets, just as they are written in by the enumerator, becomes a permanent record in the files of the Government. The Government in gathering census facts seeks to find a way to work out the tough problems that are facing it. Here, for example, is a fundamental fact upon which many problems of the future hinge: The population of the United States is increasing less rapidly now than in the past. If present conditions continue, there will come a time, not so very far away, when there will be no increase. Through all the national life the United States has based its plans on a steady growth of numbers, estimating that we would go along until we have 155,000,000 people. But recently

that figure has been revised, because of the falling birthrate, and is now placed at 145,000,000.

One effect soon to be felt will be the presence of fewer children in the lower grades of the nineteen-forties than were there in the nineteen-thirties. Another will be a reduction in the market for those articles used by children.

The province of the Bureau of the Census in the circumstances had been to furnish all the employment information possible. It paints, for example, the picture of the relation of labor on the farm to that of the whole nation. In 1870, it shows, 55 per cent of all those who earned money by their labor worked on farms. By 1900 that figure had shrunk to 37 per cent, and by 1930 to 21 per cent. The principal cause of this vast change has been the steadily increasing use of labor-saving machinery. As workers on the farms have found nothing to do, they have sought work in city factories. There, they have found, this same development of efficiency through the use of machinery was asserting itself. The work of the unskilled, particularly, was being done by machines. There were millions who were willing to work who seemed to be permanently out of jobs. What are we going to do about it?

The census of 1940, in its attempts to help toward solutions, will ask more questions than any of its predecessors about the work that the multitude is doing and the degree to which it is idle.

Past censuses, with relation to the participation of married women in the business of money earning, show that in 1880, of all women who worked for pay, 14 per cent were married. In 1890 the percentage stood at 29 per cent.

Another phenomenon of modern American life has been the tendency of people to abandon permanent places of residence, to drift from one locality to another. It is known, also, that people start from the country to the city when

times are good and the factories offer jobs. Then, when they shut down, these people return to the country. That it may get a line on the movements of its people, the Sixteenth Census will ask a question that has not been included in former schedules: Where did you live five years ago?

Many odd facts are revealed by a study of census figures. The change in building materials, for example, had led to a falling off of the number of men who wield the ax. The coming of the age of oil has taken men out of the coal mines. Blacksmiths, glassblowers, village dressmakers, have diminished in numbers. On the other side of the picture chauffeurs, garagemen, floorwalkers, real estate men, salesmen, clergymen, teachers, manicurists, waiters, clerks, stenographers, have increased.

Partially offsetting the declining birthrate is the increasing life span of the average American, amounting to 11 years in this generation, resulting in the elderly gaining in percentage over the young. This change in the national life will have its meaning for manufacturers of supplies. For one thing, there promises to be fewer young couples building homes 20 years hence than now.

The census shows that, when women shorten their skirts, the consumption of cotton decreases. As labor became less strenuous, the per capita consumption of wheat fell 61 pounds a year. The average American once used up three pounds of buckwheat flour a year in his breakfast hot cakes, which have almost disappeared. But the number of orange trees has doubled since the juice of their fruit became popular and the crop of tomatoes has multiplied four since they began getting into cans in liquid form. Vegetable acreage recently doubled in a single 10 years, showing a dietary trend. Early censuses showed oxen plentiful on the farm. They have largely gone, and horses and mules have slumped 50 per cent since 1920.

This will be by far the most comprehensive census that the nation has ever taken. It will take years to digest all the facts gathered. In the end they will appear in some 40 impressive tomes. These will provide a cross section of facts of the nation as of 1940 which students will consult for years and decades and centuries. It therefore behooves the heads of each family to take the call of the census taker most seriously and to aid him as much as possible in getting as nearly correct as possible their particular part of the information that is to go down to posterity.



COUNTING THE TRAILER FOLKS



FATHER PAUSES TO TELL ALL



CORRELATING QUESTIONNAIRES



THE 1940 CENSUS TOLD THESE

SITTING AT A DESK in a skyscraper office building, a man pores all day over great sheets of finely-ruled paper, painfully checking sales figures and plotting charts and graphs. He is a big man of powerful physique—an outdoor man. His muscles cry for action. He dreams, as he works, of mountains and forests and open fields, of what he would do if he could just get away on a camping or fishing trip. After office hours he seeks escape from the life he dislikes in stories of travel and adventure. He has been on this same job now for five years, and he is beginning to feel embittered because he doesn't get a raise or a promotion to a bigger and better job.

Standing behind a counter in a department store, a young woman is doing her best to appear alert and interested in the needs of her customers. Actually she has no interest whatever in her customers. What she is interested in is figures. When she goes home at night she does problems in calculus for refreshment. She is not a successful saleswoman. She keeps her job because she is conscientious and hard-working, but she doesn't get ahead.

A young man who, as a lad, found his chief joy in building, repairing and installing radio receiving sets and who has taken his license as an amateur radio operator, is languidly handing out groceries in a chain store. A young woman who, just for fun, makes hats that are the envy and despair of her friends, is working as a filing clerk. An older woman who is invariably asked to head every money-raising drive and every charity bazaar launched by her community because of her exceptional organizing ability is pounding a typewriter.

There they are—round pegs in square holes, wondering why they are not happy and successful in their jobs and why they don't get ahead on their jobs. They are where they are, apparently, for no better reason than that they once saw an "ad" in a Help Wanted column, or because they chanced to be on hand when a call came into an employment agency, or because an opening was made for them in a family business, or because they knew somebody who knew somebody who knew somebody.

Ask any employer—ask any employment manager, personnel director, employment agent, vocational counselor—what is the primary requirement for landing and making a success of a job. The answer will almost invariably be, knowing what you have to offer.

Mrs. Loire Brophy, an employment counselor in New York who is also the author of two books of vocational advice entitled respectively "If Women Must Work" and "Men Must Work" will not even discuss any of their vocational problems with her clients until they have furnished her with a document setting forth not only the facts in regard to their education, training and experience; not only their job-preferences, hobbies and leisure-time activities; but their dreams, their dearest hopes, their philosophy of life. Every item, however irrelevant it may seem to the writer, is important to her, because, she says, it is often the seemingly irrelevant ones that give her the most valid clues to the client's best assets.

Sidney W. Edlund, who has helped many men and women to a happy adjustment of their career problems through his free Man Marketing Clinic in New York, attributes his high batting average of successes to the detailed "presentation" of job-assets that he requires of each of his puzzled job-seekers. Examples of these presentations, together with their results, are to be found in Mr. Edlund's book, "Pick Your Job and Find It."

Henry Simler, president and general manager of the American Writing Machine Company, whose Forty-Plus Clubs are now so widely scattered throughout the country, also emphasizes the importance of a searching self-analysis as a preliminary to the job-hunt.

Before you take one step toward looking for a job—before you even settle in your own mind what kind of job to go after—plead these students of vocational problems—and all other students of vocational problems—go into executive session with yourself and find where you fit.

If you could have any job in the world, which one would you pick?

Had the outdoor man referred to at the beginning of this article only asked himself this question in time he might have been—instead of a merely fair-to-middling statistician—a top-notch forester, tree surgeon, farmer, mining engineer, explorer, promoter of industrial ventures in undeveloped fields. Had the others mentioned stopped to ask it of themselves, the bored young saleswoman might have been an on-her-toes statistician; the languid grocery clerk, a radio technician with a fu-

ture; the filing clerk, a millinery designer with a Fifth Avenue clientele; the typist with a talent for organization, an office manager, a forewoman, a supervisor, a department head, a store executive.

How does one go about finding out what are one's best vocational bets?

If you are so fortunate as to be a student in a high school or college that offers a vocational guidance service, the answer is simple enough: consult your vocational counselor. Why not? The service is free of charge, the counselor trained in a specialized technique for helping you uncover your vocational assets.

If there is no counselor in your school or college, or if you are no longer a student, try your Public Employment Service. In many states this now offers counseling as well as placement, and it is quite as good as many of the paid services. Failing that, explore the resources of the social welfare organizations of your community, your church societies, your business and professional clubs such as Kiwanis, Rotary, Big Brothers, Soroptimist, Altrusa, the Business and Professional Women's clubs, all of which have some sort of program for helping people with vocational problems.

There are, likewise, bureaus that for a fee ranging from \$10 to \$50 will give you what they declare to be a complete vocational analysis. Before you pay your money to any of these, however, check up to make sure of their honesty and reliability. Some employment agencies give, in addition to their efforts at placement, a certain amount of vocational analysis and advice.

Lastly, there are numerous vocational books, some of which you will surely find in your public library, which give you explicit directions for conducting a vocational self-examination, including tests, questionnaires and ratings that you can administer to yourself—with what degree of enlightenment depends largely upon the measure of impersonal detachment you are able to take up toward yourself, and the honesty and courage with which you are able to face the findings.

Whatever the means you adopt, your objective is the same: to find answers to two questions. First, what do you want to do most? Second, what do you believe you can do best?

What you want to do is important because it is a guide to your interests; and your interests, say the experts, have quite as much to do with job-success as such more obvious factors as education and training.

What do you do when you do what you like? What would you rather do than eat?

The answer to these questions indicates a "leading," and a leading is much too valuable and significant a thing to be neglected or ignored. It is a straight tip to your own truest and deepest self. And when that tip points to an activity, it is as strong and reliable an indication as you could ask as to the nature of the work that is likely to bring you the highest satisfaction, and in which, therefore, you are most likely to succeed.

What are your hobbies, your favorite recreations? What type of plays and movies do you make actual sacrifices to see? What sort of books do you read with the keenest zest? What are the radio programs you never willingly miss?

Ponder your answers to these questions carefully. They may open your eyes to vocational assets you never realized you had and that you ought to put to work for you.

What kind of work do you do best? One clue to the answer is to be found in your school records.

Which of your studies did you like best—find easiest? In which did you consistently get the highest marks?

If, in school, you regularly took prizes in mathematics, what more logical to assume than that, on the job, you might take prizes in lines of work where figures are important—bookkeeping, accounting, statistics, auditing, actuarial work. You might even wind up as the controller or treasurer of a big corporation.

If, in school, you came off best in languages, in composition, in English literature, you might reasonably expect to acquit yourself well in lines of work calling for proficiency in the use of words—such as newspaper or magazine work, publishing, publicity, advertising, the numerous varieties of free-lance writing.

Another clue lies in your extra-curricular activities. If you sold more advertising space in your college paper than anybody else, does that not suggest that you may possess gifts of salesmanship that would cause you to succeed in any one of the numerous varieties of selling—including, in addition to selling merchandise over the counter or on the road, selling insurance, real estate or investments, or acting



Find Where You Fit

By Frances Maule

as a broker for such people as authors, artists, musicians, who have wares to sell but don't know how to sell them?

The way not to approach the selection of your life work is merely to ask yourself: Where are the good opportunities? None of the opportunities are good unless they are good for you, which is to say unless they can utilize to the utmost your best and highest gifts, talents, abilities.

You have no outstanding gift, talent, ability?

Never say it. Everybody has at least one. Everybody grades A in something. The way to approach the selection of your career, the way to find the right job for you, the way to make a success of your job and of your life, is to seek out in the depths of your consciousness the special qualities in which you grade A.



Britain Experiments In Future Patterns

By John Allan May

WILL BRITAIN'S LEGACY from the war be a new economic and social structure—a system of "Planned Democracy," worked by machinery adapted from that now operating the rigid state control of industrial and individual activity?

If so, a shadowy outline of a future system is held by some observers to be visible already. On the basis of regulations either in force at the moment or awaiting enforcement, it is possible to imagine a peacetime Britain where the Government has assumed constructive responsibilities throughout almost the entire fabric of national life, yet where private enterprise and individual liberty still thrive; where there is a permanent Economic General Staff directing the work against economic ills, yet where there is a real measure of self-government for industry; where the supply of labor is planned and controlled by the state, yet where organized labor has a direct voice in industrial policy; a Britain, too, with its complicated system of local government recast on a simplified regional basis, and with a form of political, financial and commercial co-ordination with a number of other nations.

All this, of course, is a visionary proposition. It is not difficult, on the other hand, to imagine a totalitarian or bureaucratic Britain as a natural outcome of those same controls which also form a basis for the dream of evolution along democratic lines. Everything depends upon what is discarded and what is retained.

Already there are signs of changes of a possibly permanent character in the economic and social structure of Britain. It is a cause of gratification to the upholders of democratic traditions that so far these indications of permanent change do not emanate from the controls themselves but from the measures taken by the Government to temper their severity.

This category includes some of the machinery for "self-control" of industries and the raising of organized Labor to an official and influential place in the councils of economic policy.

Another immediate result of the times, less tangible but perhaps no less encouraging, is the placing in altered perspective of almost every phase of national life, a re-assessment of the roles therein of government, and of the wishes and activities of the private citizen. This has involved the consideration of a more positive view of government as the directing force of almost all joint operations of individuals instead of as a mere regulatory "umpire," exercising discretion when these operations come into conflict.

What has happened is not new in essence. It is rather the acceleration of a process of evolution. Past progress has been slow, and inhibited by a tradition that while state enterprise can be a distasteful necessity it is on the whole something democratically undesirable.

Now, however, things have happened

with a rush and recent months have seen both the establishment of a number of new ministries with undeniably positive functions and the grafting of similar functions onto established departments. Ministers and their staffs are now charged with, among other things, planning the supplies of food, organizing shipping, arranging new outlets for trade, and efficiently organizing the supplies of labor.

It will be noticed that Labor is continually to the fore in this evaluation of the new structure. There is little to wonder at in this, for the new position of trade unions in the economic sphere is probably the most important single change which has yet occurred in Britain. Organized Labor has accomplished in the space of a few weeks what it has been striving after for years—recognition of the right to be consulted in matters of industrial policy.

Trade unions are now more than mechanisms for collective bargaining and

number of departments and they are establishing officially recognized regional councils to make their collective voice heard on questions affecting the areas into which Britain has been divided for the purpose of administering the supply of raw materials.

These significant concessions may be looked upon as an exchange for rights which seem likely to be lost, if only temporarily, as a result of government control of the distribution of labor. At present there is no interference with the normal competitive forces determining conditions of work, employment and wages, but it is obvious that when the demands of the fighting services and of essential industries begin to make their competitive presence felt in the labor market the Government in employing the powers Parliament has conferred on it is going to be forced to recast the established mold of labor relations to a great extent. These powers may not be permanent, but

their impact is expected to leave a lasting impression.

Labor's new position might also be accounted an essential balance to the almost authoritarian powers conferred upon industrialists through the methods of self-government within the realm of industrial control. Most of the controllers whose job it now is to plan, under departmental fiat, the supply of materials and to control prices in many essential, and even non-essential, trades, are themselves industrialists. Other commercial leaders have been brought in as part of the new ministerial personnel necessitated by the changed direction of ministerial activity.

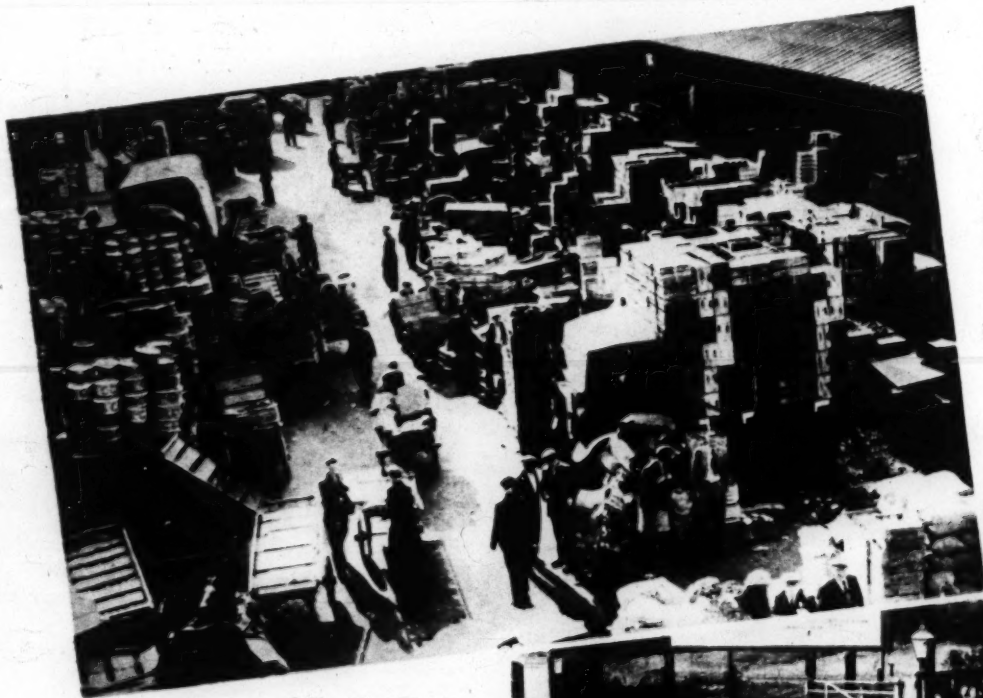
Protagonists of peacetime planning on the grand scale have welcomed the inclusion of traders in the system of trade control, as a sign of the more progressive outlook toward the functions of government, but they are not so certain of the future value of the government's system of co-ordinating the complicated machinery of this system. Many of them are not even sure of its present value. Influential sections of the press have been loud in their demands for a central planning authority under a separate Minister, whose work would be divorced from ordinary departmental duties. It is perhaps significant that this is exactly what has been demanded for a number of years by those who wish to see large-scale economic planning in peacetime.

Under the present system the War Cabinet is the supreme authority for economic action, but, since it is also the military and diplomatic authority, it delegates many of its detailed functions in this respect to two lesser bodies: an inter-departmental committee under Lord Stamp, the government's part-time Economic Adviser, which thrashes out clashes of interest from the departmental angle; a Ministerial Committee under Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which considers the conclusions of the Stamp Committee from the viewpoint of the nation's finance and the general policy of administration.

The Stamp Committee is the nearest approach that Britain has so far made to a Ministry of Economics, for it is part of its duties, though as yet only an occasional part, to "consider from time to time the future trend of economic policy." The Government will not go further for the time being, since it is claimed the War Cabinet must remain the composite authority in this matter owing to the fact that in wartime, decisions in the economic field are more often than not integrally bound up with politics, diplomacy, and military policy. But what of peacetime? May not the Stamp Committee "considering from time to time the future trend of economic policy," be the thin end of the wedge?

A large-size wedge has already been driven into the country's accepted practice in another direction—as a result of the evacuation of nearly a million children from cities. If this continues for any length of time social questions of the utmost importance are bound to be raised by the position of these children. Many of them have been released from the mental and social imprisonment of slums. Every month there is fresh evidence that they are benefiting from the change of surroundings both bodily and mentally. What is going to happen when these children must return to their former "homes"? Will they be allowed to go back to the

(Continued on page 15)



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BUSINESS AS USUAL

Public and Private Services Are Being Carried On With Increases in Efficiency and Social Awareness That Promise to Survive the Present Emergency. Top: The Thames at Westminster. Center: At a London Market. Above: Crowds Leaving a Works at Nottingham

for the settlement of disputes. In this wartime Britain unions have found their place alongside employers in a central Advisory Council formed to advise and assist the Government on issues immediately affecting industrial organization. They have successfully attached their own advisory committees to an increasing





Peace Through Co-operative Endeavor

By Albert Field Gilmore

A MOST ENCOURAGING SIGN of the times is a somewhat general tendency to consider seriously the peace terms to follow upon the culmination of the present war. This is indicative of a very wholesome situation among the nations, in marked contrast to former experiences. There are few today who, taking a page from history, do not recognize the faults in the much belabored Treaty of Versailles. It is poignantly evident that besides many excellent provisions which it contained, yet implanted in that often abused instrument were seeds of discord which have borne a bounteous crop of distress and disaster.

In view of this, consideration of the views of the present combatants and of neutral nations as well, as to what must be the basis of lasting peace, is occupying much space in the channels of public discussion. All of this is proof of a marked change in public thought regarding the futility of forcing a nation's will upon other nations and peoples, either through lust for power, a conviction of racial superiority, or the flush of victory.

The manifest reluctance now apparent to let loose in its fullest destructive capacity the terrible enginery of war which modern invention has provided, is an indication that responsible governments are looking for better ways of settling international differences than through the arbitrament of war. War, per se, has never settled any question. For following the cessation of actual conflict comes the period of deliberation when the round table becomes the scene of final settlement. What sometimes results from actual conflict is the gaining of the mental attitude which is willing to

consider bases of agreement leading to peace.

It is becoming increasingly a firm conviction among wise and thoughtful leaders of the nations, neutrals and at least some belligerents, that lasting peace can be established only upon a common platform resting upon the solid timbers of justice and righteousness. These are, to be sure, broad terms, requiring definition and explication not in their inherent significance, but rather in the modus of their application to national differences. That is to say, only through co-operative endeavor can the conditions prevail which lead up to the acceptance of this platform as the basis of negotiations.

Righteousness, first of all, is attained in human affairs only upon the demonstration of that which is eternally right. The trite saying, "Nothing is settled until it is settled right," has specific pertinency to the situation. In other words, settlement upon the basis of justice, which is impartial and universal in its application, is the only road to lasting peace. Fundamental justice accepted by the nations and made the basis of negotiations furnishes the perfect platform, the solid foundation upon which to erect the superstructure of permanent peace.

That the nations have not discovered and adopted this basis; that they have so neglected this underlying fact that chaos has often supplanted all efforts at constructing an amiable unity, is not due to ignorance of it but rather unwillingness to apply it.

It is more impressively apparent than ever that only by some form of union, some type of sisterhood among the nations will a status be arrived at which

will lead to peace instead of to periodic, or perpetual, warfare. The union of the American Colonies in the United States of America is the great example held up by many as worthy of emulation. And undoubtedly, when judged from its period of endurance and the progress that a nation has made under its Constitution, it is the most appealing example in history.

Not so often is it recognized that among the constituent Colonies which were amalgamated into a unity there existed many disparate factors. Racial, religious, commercial, economic and traditional differences were to be overcome before unity of action was attainable. Furthermore, an even greater barrier had to be removed, the barrier of self-interest. Each Colony had developed an intense self-interest which had led to tragic consequences. Each had built up for itself the theory that to care for its own was not only its primary obligation but a dire necessity. This attitude rendered most difficult the efforts to establish a union of interest that would bless all.

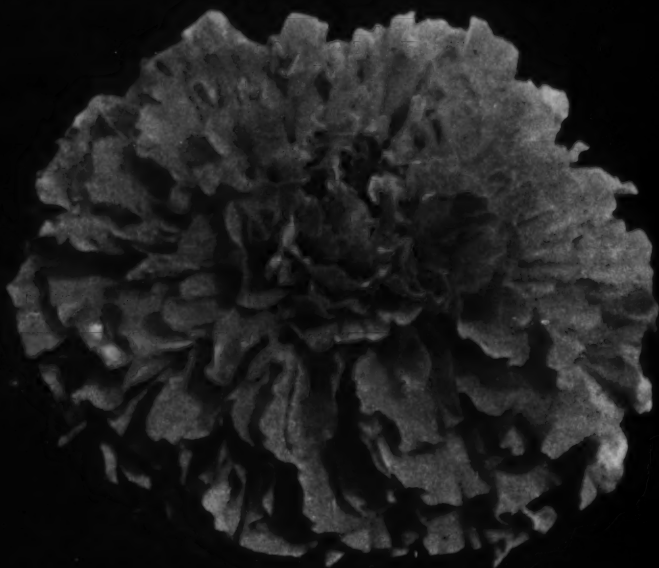
It is worthy of careful consideration that only when the deliberations of the Convention that gave birth to the Constitution took on a religious aspect were its efforts crowned with success. Righteous prayer led to unity of thought and purpose. The arrival of each Colony at the mental state where it was willing to yield something of what had been regarded as of primary self-interest made it possible to form a union, a sisterhood, which in the administration of the general welfare would bless all.

That the union thus established through co-operative endeavor was the founda-

tion upon which a great nation has been built, none can gainsay the fact that not all the ideals of the Founders have been realized has not sprung from inherent weakness in their purpose or in the instrument itself, but rather in the lack of full adherence to the justice which underlay its structure.

There are many differences among the nations to be composed, many fears to be allayed, many phases of self-interest to be overcome before that degree of unity of purpose is developed which would make possible lasting peace. Strife will not promote the will to unity. Justice, founded upon the conviction that the rights to share in earth's riches must be recognized. Nations which have acquired great tracts of the earth's terrain with vast natural resources must give heed to the needs of less favored nations; the barriers erected to the detriment of free commerce must be modified; cultural and educational bonds strengthened; willingness to lay down something of national pride and prestige must be exemplified.

However difficult the task may seem, it should not be lost sight of that every right endeavor undertaken for promoting the welfare of humanity through the establishment of everlasting peace has behind it divine authority which invokes divine aid. The preliminary and necessary first step is the willingness to engage in that co-operative endeavor which alone can make this goal a possibility. Thus established under divine guidance, the steps will unfold until a structure of union is built which will be permanent because founded upon divine Principle. In this result, and in this alone, lies the way to permanent peace.



M A R I G O L D " O R A N G E S U P R E M E "

Flowers That Bloom in the Catalogues

By Louise Bush-Brown

WHEN YOUR GREAT-GRANDMOTHER sat down at her desk to pen her order for seeds, it was not a difficult task for her to make her selections. In a few catalogues which were at hand there were brief lists of the common garden flowers of the day, a page or so of herbs and savories, a small section devoted to vegetables, and perhaps the mention of a rose or two. And from these lists she prepared her modest order. Many of her seeds for spring sowing were of her own saving, or had come to her from some neighbor's garden, for there was always a pleasant exchange of seeds and slips and friendly advice among the garden-minded folk of the village, and only such things were ordered from the seedsman as were unobtainable otherwise.

Today, however, the preparation of a seed order is not such a simple task. Hardly have we entered upon the New Year before the seed catalogues arrive—catalogues of every size and description from every corner of the globe. Some are the catalogues of specialists who offer a few choice varieties of but a single flower, for today there are men and women who devote their lives to bringing to greater perfection some special flower, such as the delphinium, the iris, or the rose. Other catalogues are more general in their scope, some being so diverse and all-inclusive that they seem to offer seed of everything that grows. One such catalogue lists, this year, more than 3,000 plants, a truly overwhelming number. And from these myriad lists, from these multitudinous names, the gardener of today is faced with the problem of making his selections—a task very different from that which confronted our great-grandmothers!

On the front pages of these gay, new catalogues the debutantes of the 1940 garden make their bows, and what gardener can resist the temptation of lingering over their brightly colored portraits and of reading about the honors which have been bestowed upon them?

A decade or so ago American gardeners had little to guide them in the selection of these novelties. In England the newcomers in the flower world have, for many years, been subjected to very carefully supervised tests in the trial gardens maintained at Wisley by the Royal Horticultural Society, and those which proved to be of outstanding excellence were given an award of merit. Thus was the gardening public protected from novelties of inferior worth. This did not hold true with American novelties, however, until the All-American Seed Trials were established several years ago.

Previous to that time many very inferior novelties were offered at ridicu-

lously fancy prices to an eager and unsuspecting public. If a seedsman painted in alluring and glowing terms the merits of some new flower, the public paid the price he asked for it, only to find, in far too many cases, that it had little real worth. All this has changed, however, for now, when the judges of the All-American Selections Council have put their stamp of approval upon a novelty, we may be assured of its worth as a garden flower, and if it has received a gold or silver medal we may be certain of its outstanding excellence.

Growers and plant breeders from all over the world now send their new originations to be tested in the All-American Seed Trials. During the past season, England, France, Denmark, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Japan, and South Africa were represented. Eighty-four new flowers were officially entered last year, but so high are the standards of the judges that only eight received medal awards, and five others received honorable mention. It is interesting to note that there are trial gardens in many sections of the country, as these new introductions must prove that they can thrive under widely varying climatic conditions.

Silver Medal Awards—Ageratum Midget Blue; Petunia Cream Star; Petunia Glow; Sweet Pea, Spring Flowering, Rose Pink.

Bronze Medal Awards—Antirrhinum Rosalie; Marigold Limelight; Scabiosa Heavenly Blue; Sweet Pea, Spring Flowering, Blue.

Honorable Mention Awards—Aster Rose Marie; Convolvulus Lavender Rosette; Marigold Yellow Pygmy; Salvia Royal Blue; Sweet Pea, Spring Flowering, Lavender.

Outstanding among these new annuals is Cream Star, a bedding petunia of a unique and lovely shade of soft cream white. It is a flower which will be a delightful addition to many a garden, for its subtle and lovely color will be a welcome foil for flowers of a more brilliant hue. The blossoms are bluntly star shaped with the effect of a cream star at the throat. The plants are uniformly compact in habit of growth and are extremely free flowering, producing an abundance of bloom throughout the season.

The new antirrhinum, Rosalie, is a rust-resistant variety, and it is undoubtedly one of the finest of this group, being of value both as a border plant and as a cut flower. It is a topaz-rose in color with a suffusion of gold, and it comes almost 100 per cent true from seed. It is exceedingly vigorous and strong growing, producing a large central spike and from 10 to 30 lateral spikes. Golden Rod is another new

rust-resistant antirrhinum of outstanding merit. The foliage is a deep, healthy green in color and the golden yellow flowers are borne on sturdy, erect stems. It has the ability to give an unusually good account of itself through periods of prolonged heat and drought, the color of the flowers remaining bright and unfaded.

The new scabiosa, Heavenly Blue, will also be a welcome addition to many a garden this year. More dwarf in habit of growth than the large-flowered types, it reaches a height of hardly more than 18 inches, and it bears a profusion of high-crowned flowers of a soft azure blue shade. It blooms continually throughout the season, and another point decidedly in its favor is the fact that the plants do not require staking.

Welcome, too, will be the new race of spring-flowering sweet peas, noted for their vigorous habit of growth, their large flowers, and their ability to withstand summer heat. Of such outstanding merit were the three new varieties which are being introduced this year that the All-American Selections Council placed them in the Silver Medal, Bronze Medal, and Honorable Mention Classes.

There are few flowers more useful for midsummer and early autumn bloom than *Salvia farinacea*, and Royal Blue, which was awarded an honorable mention, is a new variety which has much to commend it. It is erect, yet graceful, in habit of growth and the rich blue flowers are borne on long, slender stems. It is a flower which will be valued both for its effect in the flower border and for cut flower arrangements, being particularly lovely when grown in combination with some of the delicate pink gladioli of the *Primu-*



BEARDED IRIS "AT DAWNING"

linus type. As all varieties of *Salvia farinacea* may be easily transplanted, the seeds may be sown either indoors or in a cold frame, the young plants being moved into the garden when they are almost ready to come into flower. When handled in this manner they may be used to fill in the vacant spaces left by the removal of some of the early-flowering biennials, such as foxgloves and the canterbury bells.

One of the most delightful of all the new additions to our gardens this year (although it may be the following year before we will have the joy of seeing them in bloom) will be the *Aquilegia Longissima* Hybrids. These new hybrid columbines were originated by crossing the lovely Mrs. Scott Elliott strain with the *Longissima* type, and they are of exquisite beauty. Among them one will find all the lovely pastel shades, and many of the flowers have spurs at least four inches in length.

One of the secrets of success in growing columbines from seed is to protect the young seedling plants from intense heat and sunshine during the first summer. The seeds may be sown at any time during the spring months, and after they have been transplanted from the seed bed the young plants should be given some protection from the sun. A lath frame placed above the bed is ideal for this purpose, as it permits a free circulation of air and allows a certain amount of direct sunshine to filter through. If the young seedlings are grown under these conditions and are given an ample supply of moisture, they will develop into sturdy



PANSY ORCHID MILTONIA "PRINCESS MARY" . . . NORTHLAND DAISY "SIEGFRIED"



Color Photos by F. W. Cassebeer

Marigold "Orange Supreme" (1939) and Petunia "Cream Star," Silver Medal 1940, Are Burpee Introductions. Stumpp & Walter Sponsor the Northland Daisy "Siegfried"

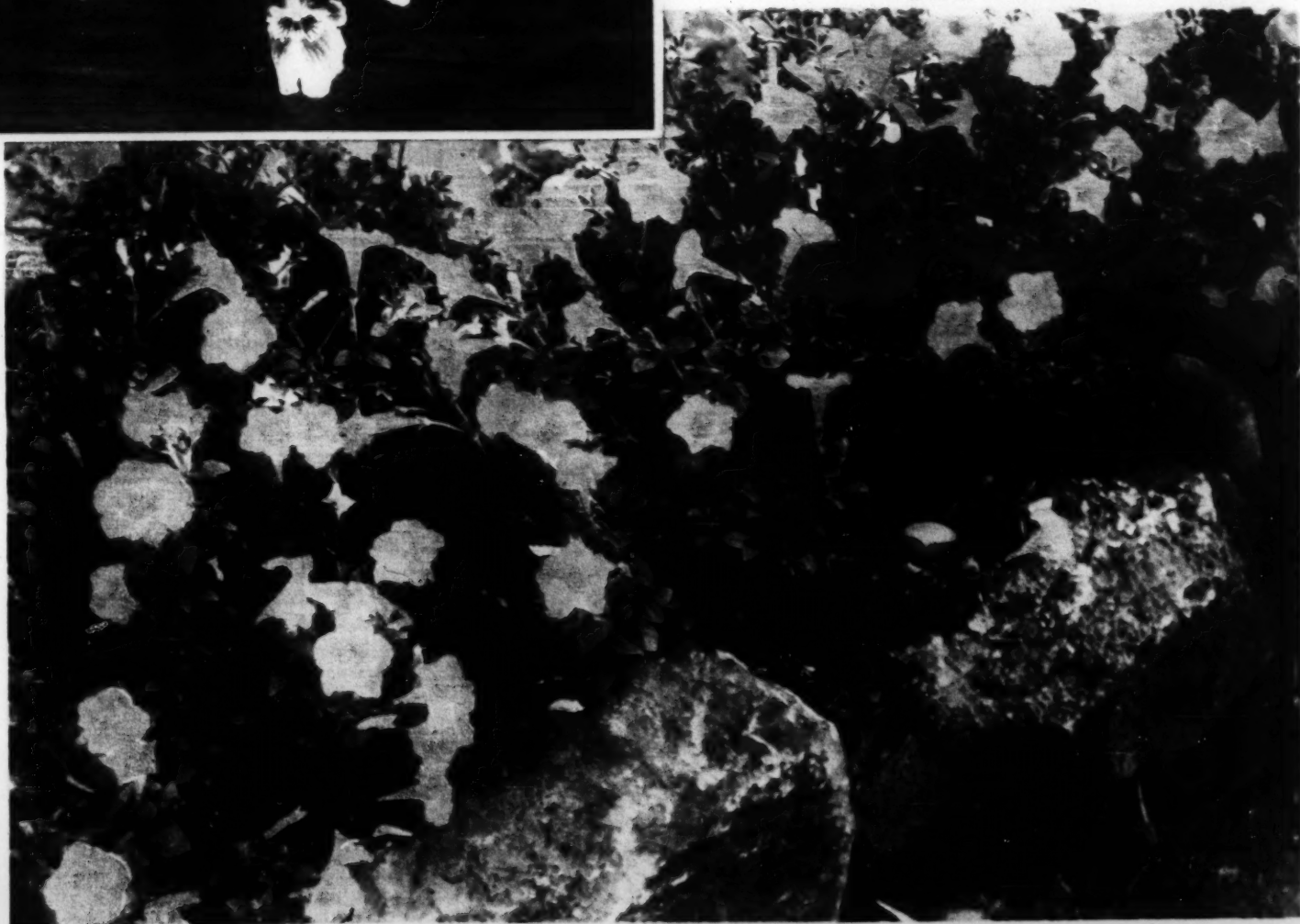
little plants which will give abundant bloom in the garden the following spring.

Dainty and charming, the violas are among the most beloved of all our spring flowers, and another newcomer which will be joyfully received by many gardeners is the viola Catherine Sharp. The flowers are of a lighter shade than those of Jersey Gem, being a light lilac with a bluish center; they are somewhat larger in size and are borne in far greater profusion. The plants are entirely hardy, thriving well either in full sun or in light shade, and they have an unusually long flowering period. Catherine Sharp is one of the best of all the violas for forcing in a greenhouse, as it will bloom continually throughout the winter months.

Among the roses one of the most delightful of the new introductions is the piquant little shrub rose, Lipstick. The small, single flowers are produced in clusters and are of a clear coral color with a slight salmon shading. It is a dainty and exquisite thing and it is particularly well adapted to the small garden. It is more than generous with its flowers, and it will continue in bloom from early June until autumn.

In our enthusiasm for the new we must

not allow ourselves to minimize the worth of less recent introductions, for it is to these old friends of long standing that the garden owes much of its bloom and beauty. Tall spires of foxgloves against a background of deep green, the glory of the delphiniums in June, hollyhocks against an old wall, sprays of butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), that enchantingly lovely thing which is so delightful when arranged with day lilies and bocconia in an old copper bowl, zinnias and marigolds in the cutting garden, coral bells and Shirley poppies in the border by the terrace, chrysanthemums in the autumn. . . . As one turns the pages of the catalogues the array is almost bewildering and one begins to wish, perhaps, that one were back in the days of one's great-grandmother when the preparation of a seed order was such a simple task. But if one's decisions are made wisely, if one plans carefully for a succession of bloom throughout the season, and gives thought and study to color harmonies, the result of one's efforts will bring lasting satisfaction, for gardening is a joyous adventure!



PETUNIA "CREAM STAR" . . . Silver Medal 1940

Among the New Books

The Discoverer of America as a Don Quixote—A London Letter

Christopher Columbus, by Salvador de Madariaga. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 21s. net. New York: Macmillan. \$4. 1812-1899, John Brunton's Book. Cambridge: University Press. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. \$2.50. Canoe to Mandalay, by R. Raven-Hart. London: Frederick Muller. 10s. 6d. net.

THE DISCOVERER of America has hitherto stood in great need of being discovered himself. For who, exactly, was this Very Magnificent Lord Don Cristóbal Colón, to give him the name that he clung to so obstinately, and the title which he acquired by his exploit? Was he Christopher Columbus, son of a humble Genoese wool weaver, or was he a Spaniard? If the former, how did he come to be so ignorant of Italian, and to fight against the Genoese? What is the mystery that lay behind his change of name, his extraordinary reticence concerning his past, and his quick entrée into that select circle of converted Jews favored by the Spanish monarchs? Why is the evidence, contained in his own words, in the testimony of contemporaries, and in public documents, so at variance on these matters?

In what is, perhaps, the most absorbing part of a book that is in every way worthy of its Very Magnificent subject, Señor Madariaga gives the first satisfactory explanation. Colón, he avers, was indeed Christopher Columbus, who was brought up in Genoa, but he belonged to a family of exiled Catalan Jews. To a people, that is, who were being bitterly persecuted by the Inquisition in Spain, and who, at the very time when he was starting on his famous voyage, was expelled from the country.

It is a solution that answers all the questions. In addition, it tallies with much in the character of Columbus—the dreamer, with his charm, and his almost Oriental love of gold and gems and display; the pilot who voyaged into space with an incredible confidence founded not so much on anything guessed at by the cosmographers as on the writings of the prophet Esdras. And his overweening, even insolent, demands for power and privilege lose much of their egotism when they are seen to come from one who

felt his glory to be an offset to the degradation of his race, to be, secretly, a national triumph.

Señor Madariaga's biography is long, learned, and closely reasoned—and without a dull line. Never was knowledge more pleasantly displayed. The fact is that this history of a young Don Quixote, whose head was full largely of erudite nonsense and tall yarns,

and whose conclusions were wrong from start to finish, but who erred with such happy fortuity that no man, least of all himself, knew him for a dreamer—the fact is that this, with its pathetic sequel, is one of the greatest stories in the world; and that is what Señor Madariaga never forgets. He not only marshals his facts superbly; he gives us, too, the poetry and

drama of a glorious fantasy, which is yet no fiction. The narrative, the portrait of the hero, the prose, all make a deep impression. A great book, which may well become a classic.

John Brunton belonged to a very different order of chivalry to that exemplified by Don Quixote. For he was a Victorian engineer, a combination warranted to produce a realist with no nonsensical dreams; and although he, also, was a very brave, chivalrous, God-fearing and simple-hearted gentleman who set out, with his head in the clouds, to perform wonders among the heathen abroad, and no doubt some "unbelievers" at home, the clouds were but steam, and the wonders came to pass. But in another respect his autobiography approximates curiously to the epic of Cervantes; for Brunton is so exactly what is conjured up for us now by the word "Victorian" that one almost feels he is too "period" to be true, and his book a parody of a bygone age.

He was the very embodiment of the solid, practical, commonsense and unimaginative John Bull of his day. He was certain of the scheme of things, and untroubled

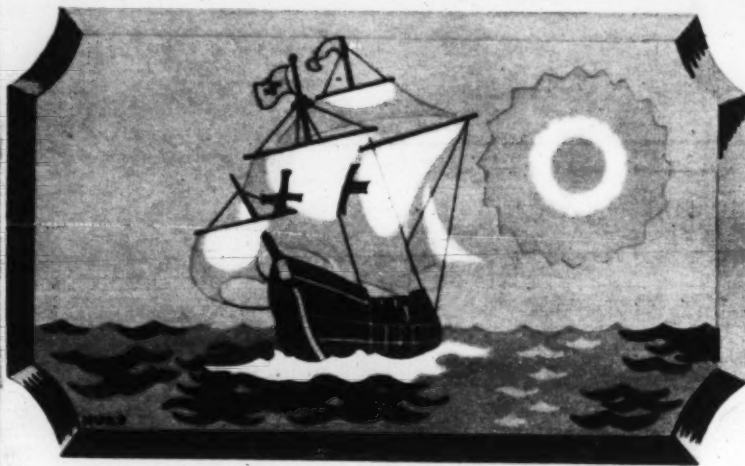
by doubts. To work hard, build the Empire, rule the heathen kindly but firmly, raise a family, and face danger like an Englishman—that "was his duty, and he did it." He could use his fists, or take a high hand, when it was necessary. It was all the same to him whether he had to deal with a Welsh witch or a tyrannical rajah, a mad wolf or marauding Bashi Basouks, he took his own part, and made a good shipshape job of the business.

And when it comes at last to his writing this tale of a grandfather for "my seven very dear Grandchildren," he makes a good, shipshape job of that. It goes with a swing. The anecdotes and adventures pop up briskly. He has amusing stories to tell of the great engineers for whom he worked—Brunel, the two Stephensons and Trevithick; and his pictures of the pioneering work on the English railways, of Turkey, where he went to build a hospital, and where he met Florence Nightingale ("a wonderful business-like woman"), and of India at the time of the Mutiny, are full of interest.

One smiles now and again, but soon one comes to have the deepest respect and affection for him.

In his usual jolly, breezy manner, Major Raven-Hart tells us of his latest canoe trip which he has added to his already large bag. This time it was a 600-mile voyage down the Irrawaddy. "I always like a book," he says, "to tell me how a sarong or a lungyi or a dhoti is worn, and how a junk or a catamaran or a prau is sailed or paddled, and so on." So do I; and that is one of the reasons I enjoyed his. He confesses, too, that "I should hate to be thought a 'typical' anything"; but he need not worry on that score, for his comments, racy and to the point, reveal a decidedly original character.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD



Jacket Design for "Christopher Columbus"

Short Stories, Preferred, for 1939

O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1939, edited by Harry Hansen. New York: Doubleday, Doran. \$2.50.

EACH YEAR two siftings of the wheat are prepared for followers of the American short story—Edward J. O'Brien's annual "bests," and the O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories. Of the latter collection, Harry Hansen, literary critic of the New York World-Telegram, has been editor for the past seven years. With him, in making the award of prizes, is associated a committee, which this year consisted of Muriel Fuller, staff reader for Redbook Magazine; Peter Munro Jack, lecturer in English at Barnard College, and Charles Poore, assistant editor of the New York Times Book Review.

Mr. Hansen and his committee have given the 1939 prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100, in their order, to William Faulkner for "Barn Burning," published in Harpers; James Still for "Bat Flight," published in the Saturday Evening Post, and David Cornwell DeJong for "Calves," published in Esquire. Besides the three prize-winning stories, 12 more are included in the volume of "O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1939."

One significant characteristic of the collection, if it is thought of

as a unit, is the emphasis placed on social usefulness. This quality is not owned by every one of the stories, but it occurs in enough of them to warrant mention. Some American writers feel that their stories are doubly valuable if they not only interest the reader but open his eyes to the problems they describe. That is true, indirectly, in Mr. DeJong's story about the motherless boy who put his heart into caring for the calves on his uncle's farm. It is obvious in Erskine Caldwell's story of the defenseless Negro share-cropper, "The People vs. Abe Latham, Colored." It is latent in the other share-cropper story, William Faulkner's first-prize "Barn Burning," and it makes the case of Joseph O'Kane Foster's "Gideon" appeal for action as well as for pity.

The argument as to whether a story ought to teach or not is old and long, but still heated. The economic turmoil, to use Mr. Hansen's phrase, is valuable story material, but few writers use it well unless their own emotions are stirred. If the writers are moved, they try to stir their readers to do something about it; they strive to become teachers as well as tellers of tales.

Four stories come out of the life of the underprivileged in the South—the first and second prize-winners, Erskine Caldwell's, and Caroline Gordon's "Frankie and Thomas and Bud Asbury." Dorothy Baker's "Keeley Street Blues" is about a young Negro singer. Irwin Shaw, in "God on Friday Night," infuses reporting with beauty; Eudora Welty's "Petrified Man" uses reporting cleverly but to less purpose in its record of talk in a beauty parlor. Kay Boyle's

"Anschluss" is the only story that comes out of the European situation. Struthers Burt's "The Faun" is the only one without a plot, but it conveys authentic human experience nevertheless. Millen Brand, Ellis St. Joseph, Benedict Thielen, and Charles Cooke are the other authors represented. The editor has not included a single romance, and regrets the tendency of promising writers to turn out stories of that supposedly easier type, in order to gratify the demands of the public.

Photographing the Unseen

Flash! Ultra-high speed photography explained by Harold E. Edgerton and James R. Killian, Jr. Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. \$3.

A NEW WORLD of time and motion is opened, via the camera, by the Edgerton stroboscope, which provides a means of taking photographs at such hitherto incredible speeds of 1-100,000th of a second. Camera records of a champion's golf style, taken at these split-second intervals, decorate this book with fascinating new patterns of movement, with the golf club seen in 54 distinct positions. The camera lens was left open during the whole swing of the club, and the separate phases, 1-100th of a second apart, were registered by the magnified and swiftly intermittent illumination.

Of similar interest are the pictures of tennis stars in action, motion pictures made at the rate of 560 frames a second, and one-millionth of a second "snap shots" of bullets crashing through electric light bulbs. Electric eye releases are used in timing impact shots, and sound releases (because of their characteristic infinitesimal delay) for time-lag shots such as studies of the shape of a tennis ball immediately after it is struck.

Stroboscope photography uses ordinary camera equipment, the special element being the Edger-

ton high-speed flash unit, which has for unique parts a strobotron tube and a 2,000-volt argon flash tube. The rest of the apparatus is obtainable in any radio supply house, but warning is given that the assembly should be undertaken only by persons who know how to take the proper precautions in handling high voltages.

The sequence pictures made by this process are eyeopeners to those who have tried to "stop" motion with the fastest of ordinary camera equipment. Here are six exposures made in the time it takes a dropped cat to land on its feet, each shot so clear you can see the fur texture. Jujitsu pictures reveal surprising expressions on the faces of the contestants. There are 13 motion picture frames showing progressive change in the eye during a wink, from open to closed, the whole enterprise having occupied 1-40th of a second.

This sort of photography yields portraits that have a life-like, dynamic quality, all necessity for posing, with its self-consciousness, being removed. Multiple exposures of children running offer an entry into a space-and-time dimension that is bound to stir any observer's imagination. By means of this invention the behavior of rapidly moving machinery may be studied, as in the photograph of a thread-cutting drill that was moving at 3,000 revolutions a minute, and yet was "stopped" as a clear series of numbers proves. In microscopy, movement in magnifications up to 300 may be photographed.

There would appear to be no end to the services of this high-speed photography to natural science and industry. For the camera user it opens a realm of hitherto unphotographed motion. E. C. S.

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An Historical View of Plant Life

Flowering Earth, by Donald Culross Peattie. New York: Putnam Sons. \$2.50.
Book of the Broadleaf Trees, by Frank H. Lamb. New York: Norton. \$3.75.

READERS of "An Almanac for Moderns" have some knowledge of the style and scope of Mr. Peattie's writings on nature. Thoroughly versed in the ways of plant life through investigations that have taken him far and wide, a keen observer with skill in setting forth his findings in clear and attractive literary style, Mr. Peattie furnishes rich entertainment and valuable information.

A distinct charm of the book is that the author shares with his readers the delights experienced in his own discoveries. He goes deeply into the intricacies of plant life, the how and when and why of plant germination, so far as is possible with the limited vision of mortals. He no more than Tennyson can fathom the ultimate secret, and to his credit he does not undertake the task. He views plant life historically, even prehistorically, following the development of this form of life from the lowest varieties, the algae (seaweeds), then the great fern forests that predate the appearance on earth of humans, the conifers next in order, of which the Giant Sequoias are the only remaining specimens, and finally through the period of flowering plants and shrubs into which the whole earth burst when favorable conditions appeared.

Following this survey of past ages, Mr. Peattie takes us into present-day plant life, telling of the activity (chemical) which produces the numberless forms, and the part played by bees and the wind, by fungi and pollen, bringing it all into a continuous story at once pleasant to read and of importance to every devotee of garden and forest and orchard. Mr. Peattie was reared on the edge of the great prairie in Illinois, and many interesting reminiscences of his study of nature in that locality steal gently into his chapters. A true nature lover, one who knows both its moods and tenses, he charms and instructs in page after page.

The chapter, "The Web of Life," leads the reader easily and happily forward along the path from the author's native soil into a wide survey of the panorama of plant life, one of the most interesting stories in all nature. Withal, the author is a good detective and an appealing storyteller.

Mr. Lamb is primarily a tree lover, a man who, in pursuit of his favorite interest, has traveled far and wide, through the forests of many lands, searching for knowledge concerning trees, especially the economic, social, and cultural contributions of broadleafed trees and forests in the temperate zones of the world. His findings are set down in pages interspersed with many fascinating photographs of trees found in his extensive wanderings.

In a previous volume Mr. Lamb described the conifers, some eight varieties of evergreens. In this volume he describes more than 400 broadleaf varieties, describing at times individual trees, at other times, groups of related species. The use of wood is historically

described. Monumental trees, famous for their stateliness and historical associations, are given attention, and the description is often enhanced by the photographs, which convey better than words the majesty and stately dignity of many arboreal monarchs.

The author even takes the reader into the desert, illustrating the effect of intense heat and extended drought upon the trees. The uses of the eucalyptus tree in its variety of forms is given careful

attention: the oak, the beech, the elm, and the willow—in short, the trees of the temperate zone are described in their practical uses to mankind, their beauty, and their life history.

Every true nature lover will be delighted with this volume not more for its breadth of information than for the excellent illustrations. Rarely does one see so many majestic monarchs of the forest so well represented.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Practical Humanitarian

Julius Rosenwald: The Life of a Practical Humanitarian, by M. R. Werner. New York: Harpers. \$3.50.

AFTER Julius Rosenwald's mail order catalogue—the Sears, Roebuck compendium—was circulating to 6,000,000 "subscribers" a year, Mr. Rosenwald still referred to his place of business as "the store" when he spoke about it to his family. And that word indicates the direct and simple approach to living maintained by this Chicagoan who gave away \$63,000,000 to causes and individuals he believed in.

A picture of the likable millionaire who was neither a business genius nor a character without faults, but an intelligent man who had a grand time doing all he could to improve the world, is drawn by his biographer, M. R. Werner.

In a foreword, the author explains that the Rosenwald family subsidized the book, but that they insisted upon an honest portrait, not a eulogy. And this is what Mr. Werner has given. The book tells Mr. Rosenwald's story as it is known to his Chicago neighbors, with a wealth of unfamiliar anecdote added.

Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropies are so well known that the passages telling of them are probably the least informative part of the volume. The public knows much about his part in building more than 5,000 schools for Negroes in the South, about his contributions to Y. M. C. A. work and to relief of members of his own Jewish race who suffered from persecution abroad. It knows of the large contributions he made to the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

But his biographer has done much more than review these and other benefactions. He has attempted to explain the social thinking that underlay Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropic acts.

An individualist, Mr. Rosenwald wanted his giving to help people to be independent. A businessman, he studied his giving to make sure the funds he bestowed would bring the biggest return. This led him often to aid little-known and even unpopular causes and to avoid ever making "perpetual endowments."

"Real endowments," he wrote, "are not money, but ideas. . . . We may be confident that if a public need is clearly demonstrated, and a practicable way of meeting that need is shown, society will take care of it in the future."

Although sufficiently liberal in his attitude toward labor to contribute to the National Women's

Trade Union League, Mr. Rosenwald was too much the old-school businessman to believe in paying labor more than the competitive wage. A story is told by his biographer to illustrate the point. A Negro porter, finding Mr. Rosenwald as his passenger, thought good fortune had befallen him and that he would get a lavish tip. At the end of the journey, a fellow porter asked him how he had fared.

"I guess Mr. Rosenwald is more for the race than for the individual," said the porter.

Mr. Rosenwald never gave just to be a good fellow. He made himself, as one acquaintance said, "an expert in constructively giving away money." Because he did this, his name is known far and wide, even though, at his request, it is not attached to any of his important benefactions.

D. K.

Federation and World Law

Making International Law Work, by G. W. Keeton and G. Schwarzenberger. London: New Commonwealth Institute. 6s.

A DRAWBACK to this admirable work is its title. It is apt to mislead, especially when the book is seen to be sponsored by a body committed, at one time at any rate, to the theory of the "equity" tribunal and the "police" force as the only and indispensable solution of Europe's inter-necine troubles. This book is a sober examination of the role of international law in the light of the events of the postwar world.

The kernel of the matter is of course the failure of the League of Nations. International disputes have come to be decided not by international law but by international violence, because the League system for the pacific settlement of such disputes broke down. "The League system has failed because its members preferred to continue to play the game of power politics behind the formal edifice of League machinery. They deprived the League of organic life, and then complained when in times of stress it failed to fulfil the functions for which it was originally intended. With the failure of the League system, there collapsed also the successive subordinate limited agreements, such as the Locarno Pact which had been designed to reinforce the Covenant."

The author's solution of the problem is the new and fashionable theory of federalism. "Clarence Streit, in 'Union Now,' has undoubtedly made the most important contribution towards

the solution of the problem since the war." He and they may be right in their contention, but we should be on our guard against some of the more facile applications of the theory. There is nothing easier than to draw up a federal constitution on paper. It is for the thoughtful reader to discover whether the necessary conditions, the pre-requisites of federation, are present.

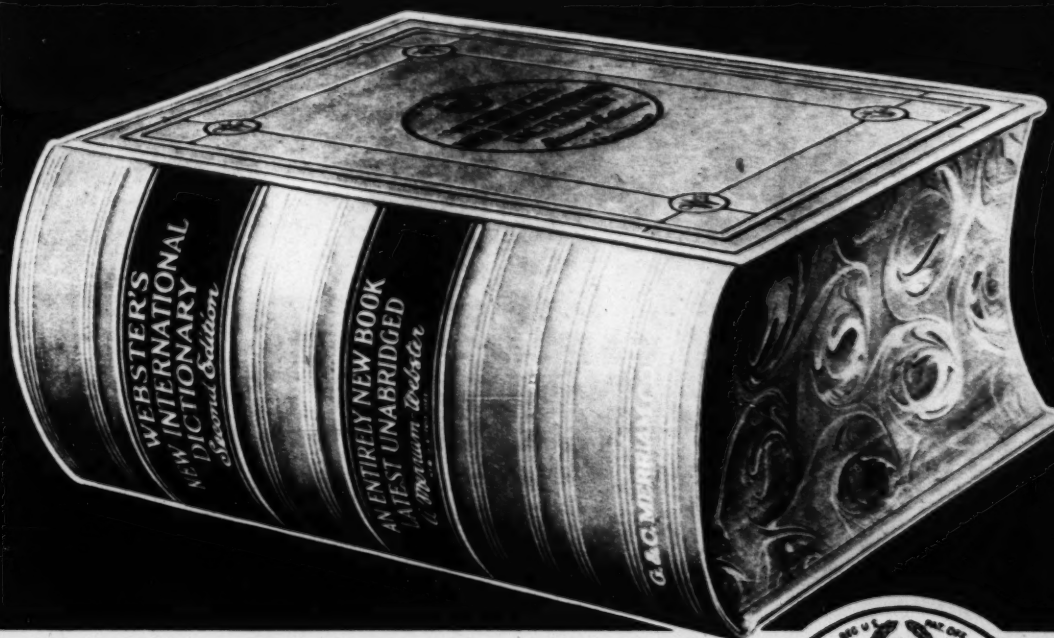
The experience of the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Australia is not quite the sure guide it is represented to be. In both these countries the federating states consisted of peoples of the same speech, the same social background, a common tradition, and to a large extent a common racial origin. It was not difficult for them to embrace common ideals. The same could hardly be said of Europe. Federation must come if Europe is to be saved, but the first thing necessary is to understand the formidable obstacles that stand in the way. H. G.

Recent additions to the drama bookshelf are "The Man Who Came to Dinner," by Kaufman and Hart, and Samuel Raphaelson's "Skylark," both from Random House, and Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life," from Harcourt Brace.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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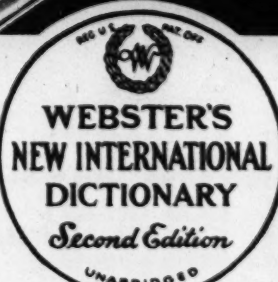
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The Book Window

Van Gogh's Letters to Emile Bernard (Museum of Modern Art, \$2.50). Discussion by the modern French painter of the problems he encountered in finding his style.

Koonwarra, by Charles Barrett (Oxford, \$3) is the account of a naturalist's travels and adventures in Australia, particularly on the Great Barrier Reef, among the Capricorns and in the Bass Strait Islands.

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Americana in Buttons

WHO COLLECTS BUTTONS collects American history—all that is indicated by calico buttons, Sandwich glass buttons, Dresden China buttons and Wedgwood, buttons of luster ware, buttons that frame tin-types and daguerreotypes, or buttons that bear in exquisitely minute printing: "Remember now, thy Creator, in the days of thy youth."

Button tradition is to be traced in a collection assembled and owned by Margaret Varney Wales of Seattle, Washington. Such an exhaustive collection on the west coast is explained, in part, by the

fact that Mrs. Wales is a dealer in antiques. Her collection of glass buttons, including Sandwich glass and paper weight buttons, won first prize at the First Annual Button Show held in Chicago in November.

But the Wales collection is far more than a perfunctory grouping. It was put together by one who enjoys buttons. There is a difference. Those who remember Grandmother's button bag will understand. To Mrs. Wales, who lives alone, buttons are company, something to be enjoyed of a long evening, arranged, and each little facet cleaned and polished.

The collection of thousands of buttons impresses one with profound admiration for the workmanship and elaborate handicraft of those periods which we loosely call gay and sentimental and mauve. These buttons of the fifties and sixties are gay and sentimental and elaborate, but in the highest sense of these words. They are the art of their periods boiled down. Any one of dozens of these buttons would make elegant sets for rings or pins.

How to begin to describe them! By groupings there are animal buttons, bird buttons, head but-

tons, buttons of steel, and steel combined with pearl, glass buttons, French enamel, porcelain, jet, pearl, paper weight buttons, heraldic buttons, cloisonne, soldier buttons, and many more.

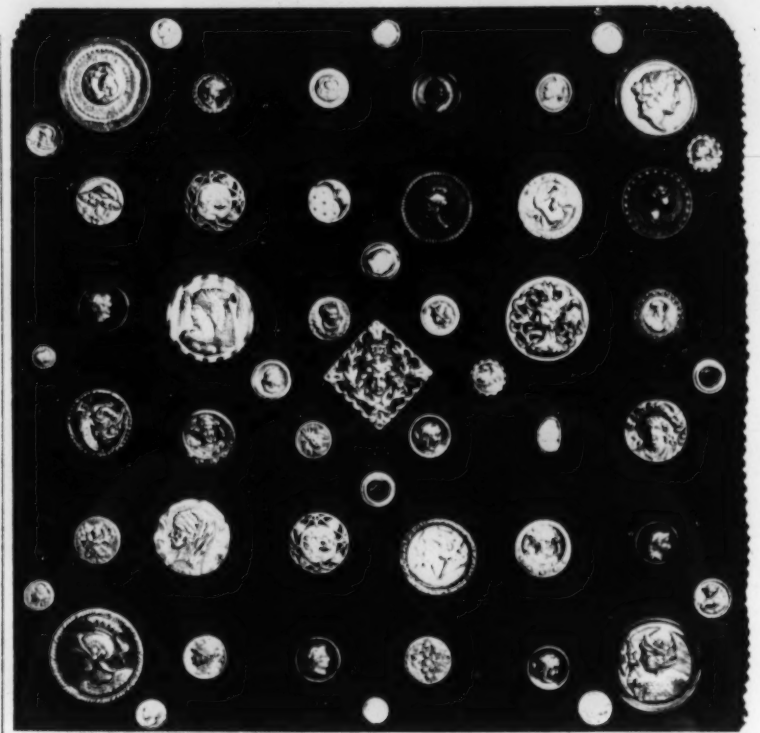
There is one of brass with an etched picture of Henry Clay, there is a daguerreotype dated 1845, there are gold stone buttons, and gold-plated porcelain ones, mirror buttons, and others with solid silver backs, others of Satsuma, milk glass buttons, intaglios and cameos.

One precious button came off the "second day dress" of Mrs. Wales's mother, who was married in Philadelphia when brides had, beside their wedding dress, one for the second day and the third. This button is of copper and brass, worn on brocaded silk that is unfaded after 85 years. A button with an automobile on it came at a later period, but is distinguished because it was worn by J. D. Rockefeller's chauffeur in the early days of automobiles.

Not much is known about buttons. Machines for making them came into use around 1825, but there was no sign of mass production and the craftsmanship is something for modern artisans to study. Animal buttons are especially interesting with perfect little raised figures of bears, deers, turtles, camels, brass pigs, teddy bears, beavers, flies, butterflies, and a whole classification of birds.

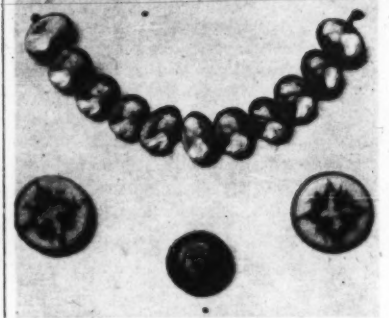
It is a joy to handle the individually, red glass, iridescent glass, gorgeous enamels with butterflies and roses, a blue cloisonne with a gay bird, a gold stone with "Paris" on the back, a button, one eighth of an inch across, that looks like a pearly tear and must have been on a bride's glove, a picture of a colonial lady that is like a miniature, a cat's-eye stone that would do in a pretty ring, one of gold-plated porcelain and one of gold filigree on black velvet.

The buttons that speak are the hand-made ones. Some of these display a patience and workmanship excelled only by Chinese hand work. Dressmakers did them as part of their job. They covered molds with cloth from my lady's gown, then embroidered or had



FROM THE WALES COLLECTION

A Variety of Head Buttons; the Lower Ones Are of Wedgwood and Dresden China



published in 1939 makes an excellent beginning. It is "Button Collecting," by Polly Crummett of Newton, Massachusetts, published by Lightner Publishing Company, Chicago. KATE ARCHIBALD

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Over the Editor's Desk

GOVERNOR HENRY HORNER of Illinois has been a student of Lincoln's life and a collector of Lincolniana for 40 years. His Lincoln collection now numbers more than 5,000 books and pamphlets. He has practiced law since 1898, and has received the degree of LL.D. from Lincoln Memorial and several other universities. He is now serving his second term as Governor, the first having begun in 1933.

David Dempsey is a New York writer who has done considerable research in relation to refugees, and so brings concrete illustrations to his discussion.

Behind Uncle Sam's inquisitiveness during the census to be taken during April lies a national program of social, farming, and industrial services, as William Atherton DuPuy, a writer of experience in Washington affairs, explains.

John Allan May of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor encountered many interesting developments of British social and labor policies during his recent news collecting in Govern-

ment agencies. Out of his observations has come the question: How largely will the present efficiency, arising out of the national emergency, carry over into peacetime?

Having long specialized in employment problems, Frances Maule was clearly one to ask for an article on preliminaries to getting a job. Her studies and experiences have resulted in several self-help books and have brought her into contact with other authorities on this pressing present-day subject: How can I prepare myself for a good job?

Albert Field Gilmore, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, provides an article for this issue on the question that all the people of the world are now facing, a discussion of the cause and cure of war as it may well be considered by those who look to religion for guidance.

Louise Bush-Brown, who tells us of the novelties promised by the All-American Seed Selections for 1940, is director of the School of Horticulture at Ambler, Pa. She has written several garden books. The color photographs used for illustration are by a camera expert, who is also a gardener of parts, F. W. Cassebeer.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has never been affiliated with the Communist Party, and has never been one of the "fellow-travelers." The misinformation was implied in the caption of a photograph in the Jan. 6 issue.

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AMBROSE LIGHTSHIP—Guarding One of the Approaches to the Port of New York

Courtesy U. S. Coast Guard Service

Vessels Without a Port

“JOIN A LIGHTSHIP and see the world go by!” is the slogan of nearly 400 officers and sailors on the vessels which guard United States coast-lines but never put out to sea. Men on the 28 boats stationed along the East and West coasts, as a reminder for other vessels to pass by at a distance, officially became part of the United States Coast Guard recently when Congress terminated 150 years of independent light-house service.

Less lonely than lighthouse keepers' lives, nevertheless the 14 men who make up the usual crew on a lightship are thrown on each other's company for the better part of the year, and there is no room for a “grouch” on a 130-135-foot boat. Under the old light-house service regulations misfits might resign, but under present rulings all enlisted men come under the regular Coast Guard three-year rule. But as compensation, for the first time in a century and a half men will be permitted to enjoy half-pay retirement after 20 years of work.

Not so well known to the general public as the lighthouses which dot the coast, lightships warn incoming and outgoing steamers at danger spots where it is impossible to erect a lighthouse. One of the most famous of these is Fire Island, one of the approaches to the port of New York, where 53 years ago the Cunard passenger liner Oregon sank in a collision 18 miles off the coast of Long Island. To prevent just such disasters the Fire Island Lightship station was established permanently in 1896, where its powerful light is closer to the track of ships coming from Europe than the nearest light-house.

Boys who hanker for adventure on the high seas never applied for lightship jobs, even in the height of the depression, the old-timers say. Mental and physical stamina

are required to man the sturdy 600-700-ton boats, built to weather high seas to which even the greatest ocean liners sometimes succumb. There is always plenty of excitement during a fog, and rescues in small boats launched during a storm are one of the factors which make lightship service one of the “extremely hazardous occupations.”

Swamped by mountainous seas, lightships are in constant danger of ramming during storms. The Nantucket was sunk during dense fog by the White Star liner Olympic, some five years ago. Men face hazards even in loading and unloading supplies from tenders which in summer make their rounds weekly to act as sailors' “grocer-ships,” at the same time taking men off for shore-leave. But in winter tenders are occasionally forced to forego their regular trips, which means delayed shore-leave for the men and short rations, although reserve food supplies are always carried for emergencies.

The toughest lightship service is off Nantucket at a station so far out at sea that the usual “one week shore-leave” out of every summer month gives way to long stretches when even the tender has to forego its regular monthly visit, if weather gets too thick. But all hands come on shore at least once a year when the relief boat permits every lightship to take its turn for a general overhauling, and radio connections no longer leave the men hungry for news from “outside.”

A month's vacation out of every three may sound like luxury to the landlubber who lives all year on the memories of a two-weeks vacation, but there are no Sundays or holidays observed on a lightship. When the horn bellows at two-minute intervals and the fog is dense enough to dim a green

light made to reach 20 miles out to sea, there's likely to be a seven-day work week, and no time and a half for overtime on a day that may stretch far into the night.

J. K. A.

Mail Under Difficulties

THOSE OF US who live in large towns, enjoying to the full the postal facilities of a particularly well-organized service, are sometimes inclined to forget that delivering mail is not always a matter of trucks and bicycles, or even a walk round the block.

For the average 10 letters daily delivered by the Tregaron, Wales, postman, 10 hours are spent on the back of a pony.

Walking conditions are such at Dungeness, on the Kentish coast of England, as to necessitate, for the local postman, the use of what are known as backstays. These are wooden boards 6 inches wide and about 12 inches long, which the postman is obliged to wear strapped to his boots because of the sinking condition of the soil.

The postman who delivers letters to the staff of the South Stack Lighthouse, in Anglesey, has to mount more than 400 steps.

That keenness for punctuality is expected from rural postmen no less than from their town brothers is humorously brought out in an anecdote related by Stuart Chesmore in his book, “Behind the Letterbox.”

Because a head postmaster in some rural district was worried on account of the late arrival of his

postmen, he conceived the idea of getting them to state on official forms their reasons for returning late, hoping by this means to get at the root of the delays.

One postman in particular was a bad offender in this respect. Day after day he was late. But he was never at a loss for an excuse. One day he wrote on the form as a reason for being late, “Puncture”; another day it was “Heavy load”; on other occasions it was “Snow-drift,” “Cattle on the road.”

By some fluke or other he one day returned to the office strictly on time. Rising supremely to the occasion, he wrote on his form: “Back on time, thanks to sheer grit and perseverance.”

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He Set a Trap for Lightning

STALKING thunderstorms is nothing unusual for Karl McEachron. He's done it for years—photographing lightning bolts, traveling miles to study struck trees and buildings, enticing lightning to strike his equipment so that it will write a record of its voltage and power. He even has in his laboratory a machine to imitate it—a 10-million-volt lightning generator like the one seen in action last year by two and a half million visitors to the G-E building at the New York World's Fair.

Dr. McEachron's work has won him world recognition as an authority on lightning. And at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the G-E High Voltage Laboratory, he and his asso-

ciates are learning how to outwit this “out-law” of nature—learning ways to keep it from interfering with your electric service. That's one reason why a passing thunderstorm isn't the signal for a “black-out” in your home, as it used to be. Your lights may blink, but they seldom stay out.

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Distinguished Giants in the Hall of Fame

THE LIVES OF FAMOUS Americans are commemorated in the Hall of Fame at New York University, and last year the Hall of Fame for baseball players at Cooperstown, New York, was widely publicized. A less-known Hall of Fame, however, honors something entirely different but highly deserving of honor: Trees.

The Hall of Fame for Trees, established by the American Forestry Association in Washington, today includes some 300 outstanding American trees. Some are outstanding because of their site at historic events in the development of America, others are accorded this honor because of their unusual age or size, and some are associated with famous individuals. Perhaps the most interesting to us today are the trees now standing which shaded in bygone years great men and women in the midst of historic achievements.

Educational, religious, military, literary, and other accomplishments are commemorated in the Hall of Fame for Trees. Under the shade of the Eliot Oak in Massachusetts, for example, a member of the Hall of Fame, John Eliot preached to the Indians, and beneath the branches of the Cathedral Oak on the banks of Arroyo Seco in South Pasadena, California, Juan Crespi, a Franciscan friar, held the first Easter services in California.

Henry Van Dyke's well-known poem, "Salute to a Tree," was inspired by what is now known as the Van Dyke Elm which stood on

the grounds of his home, Avalon, at Princeton, New Jersey. It was beneath the Lanier Oak near Brunswick, Georgia, that a noted Southern poet, Sidney Lanier, wrote one of his best verses, "The Marshes of Glynn."

Trees have been associated with

penned the X, Y, and Z chapters of his original dictionary. It was under this tree, too, that Webster studied when he was a Goshen schoolteacher.

Another Webster tree, this one at Franklin, New Hampshire, is said by legend to be the tree on



WHERE THE MARSHES MELT INTO THE HORIZON
Under the Branches of the Lanier Oak, Near Brunswick, Georgia, Sidney Lanier, Southern Poet, Wrote "The Marshes of Glynn"

some of the most important and interesting events in the development of America, and the Hall of Fame for Trees is dedicated to the purpose of giving permanent recognition to those trees which are worthy of a place in history. The selection of the trees is made by a committee of the Forestry Association. This group acts on nominations for the Hall of Fame which are made by individuals and organizations in all parts of the country. Garden clubs, Boy Scout troops, women's clubs, civic organizations and the like, believing that some tree in their localities should be included in the Hall of Fame, send in the data on the tree in question. The Forestry Association committee determines on the basis of this material whether the tree is worthy of inclusion.

Individuals, too, make nominations, and these are considered in the same manner as those made by groups and organizations. Now the Hall of Fame for Trees is some 25 years old and includes trees associated with almost every branch of American development.

To mention a few, the Mark Twain Oak in Tuolumne, California, is celebrated as being the tree under whose shade that famous author wrote "The Jumping Frog," and under the branches of the Webster Cottonwood at Goshen, New York, Noah Webster

which Daniel Webster "hung his scythe" when he left the farm to enter Dartmouth College and begin a career that led to the United States Senate and the Cabinet.

Interesting events in Indian history are marked by trees in the Hall of Fame. "Logan's Message," a classic of Indian literature, was read beneath the "Logan Elm" in what is now Circleville, Ohio, on the occasion of a treaty between Dunmore and Chief Cornstalk of the Cornstalk tribe and Logan of the Mingo Indian clan. This tree is now owned by the State of Ohio and State funds are used for its upkeep.

The Council or Treaty Tree at Vincennes, Indiana, indicates the spot where General William Henry Harrison, afterward President, made a treaty with the Indians led by Tecumseh. This event occurred in 1810 and today the tree still stands, the lone survivor of the primeval Vincennes forest.

Of more recent interest are the Willard Elms at "Rest Cottage," the home of Frances E. Willard of temperance fame. Before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, flags were raised on these trees as each state ratified the prohibition amendment.

Another Hall of Fame member, the Apple Tree on Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, California, commemorates the birth of the great California fruit industry. This tree was planted by Henderson W. Luelling, who is known as the "father" of the California fruit industry. Luelling brought the first nursery stock to that State, hauling it by ox teams over the sun-baked plains to the Pacific.

Memories of the exploration of the West are recalled by the Kit Carson Tree near Carson City, Nevada. F. N. Fletcher of Carson City nominated this tree for the Hall of Fame. On it Carson carved his initials in 1844, when acting as a guide to Colonel Fremont, the explorer and soldier.

Beneath the Wesley Oak on St. Simon's Island, Georgia, John Wesley preached during his early days in America, and there his brother Charles also conducted services.

Many trees in the Hall of Fame are associated with the period of the American Revolution and the



Photo by U. S. Forest Service

FAMOUS FOR SIZE AND AGE

Top: The Grizzly Giant of California Is a Historic Member of the Hall of Fame. Still Living in Connecticut, the Charter Oak, Pictured Above, Is Estimated to Be More Than 1,000 Years Old

founding fathers who established the American republic. The Washington Horse-Chestnut at Bath, Pennsylvania, is said to have been taken from Mount Vernon by Washington and presented to General Brown, who planted it in front of his ancestral home. Despite the winds and storms of some 140 years, the horse-chestnut still stands today in all of its original beauty and splendor.

The Great Cypress at New Bern, North Carolina, is a Hall of Fame member which witnessed the historic meeting of General Nathaniel Greene and Governor Spaight when they planned the southern campaign against Cornwallis, which culminated in the English general's surrender. Under its shade George Washington and other notables stood during the critical period of America's fight for independence. The Sycamore Tree at White Plains, New York, marks another association with George Washington. It stood beside the house used by Washington as his headquarters when the Battle of White Plains was being

fought in 1776, and was his headquarters again during July, August, and September of 1778.

General George Custer's famous "Last Stand" is marked by the Custer Tree on the site of that historic battle when his command was wiped out on the Little Big Horn River in Montana.

Some trees in the Hall of Fame are distinguished by the great age or unusual size rather than by historic associations. The Big Cypress, for example, near Sanford, Florida, is estimated to be between 3,000 and 3,500 years old. A tree claimed to be the world's largest fig tree is a California member of the Hall of Fame. Five trees were grafted together to form this huge fig tree, which has produced as many as two tons of figs in one season.

General William T. Sherman estimated that the Sir Joseph Hooker Oak at Chico, California, would shade 7,000 men when the sun was directly overhead. This Hall of Fame member is 110 feet high, has a circumference 6 feet from the ground of 24 feet, 4 inches, and its longest limb is more than 100 feet in length. This tree is in a park deeded to the city of Chico by the widow of General John Bridwell.

In the United States from New England to California, from the Canadian border to the Gulf, stand distinguished trees, and the Forestry Association's Hall of Fame is dedicated to the purpose of according to those trees the recognition they deserve. New members are added as individuals and organizations nominate trees to be honored.

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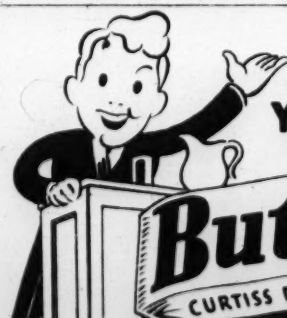
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Isles Veiled in Mystery

THERE IS A PART of Britain where none can go now without a permit. These are the islands of the Orkneys and Shetlands, early target of German aerial raiders, which lie over the edge of Scotland in the darkness and mist of the northern winter, outposts of the defense of Britain.

But it is not only the secrecy of war and the mists of the North Sea which, veiling these islands in a web of mystery and romance, give them so much interest. The Shetlands and the Orkneys wear the cloak of an ancient, proud, and half-forgotten history.

Half-forgotten, that is, by the outside world, which knows the isles mostly for their sturdy little ponies and their famous hand-woven woollen garments. But not by the people of the islands. The people of the Orkneys and Shetlands are proud of their former glories and, as descendants of Scandinavian empire builders, maintain a sturdy independence of outlook.

Kirkwall, main city of the Orkneys, was, indeed, in the dim ages of Viking conquest the capital of a Norse empire of the west, and many are the relics of those imperial days. In the Shetlands every year the population of Lerwick celebrates a Norse festival of unknown antiquity and unbroken history, the festival of "Up Helly Aa," which ends as a blazing Viking ship drifts out to sea on the fast-ebbing tide.

It is perhaps in keeping with the mysterious history of these islands that they should have come under the crown of Britain in a way in which no other lands can, surely, have changed sovereigns—as a pledge. James III of Scotland was the "pawnbroker," King Christian I of Denmark the man who pledged them for the payment of his daughter's dowry when she was betrothed to the Scottish sovereign. The dowry was never paid, the pledged islands never redeemed. And that was 472 years ago. Earlier still the islands had belonged to Norway, and before that to the Picts, traces of whose existence can still be found.

Owing to the fact that King Christian had had every intention of redeeming the pledged islands, part of his bargain with James was that the Norse system of government should be continued in the islands. The system of Norse land tenure, called the Udal (absolute

freehold) as distinct from feudal, still persists, in places, today.

The Orkneys—the Orkades of classical writers—are the nearer islands, being only eight miles from the North Scottish shores, while the Shetlands lie 100 miles to the northeast. Though less spectacular than the islands of the Western Highlands, the Orkneys have a beauty of their own. They are practically treeless, but they are efficiently cultivated by a population of small farmers and crofters. These men are independent, moderately prosperous, and quiet and courteous in their manner. Most of them own their farms and run them on the most scientific lines.

In the Orkneys the use of mechanized transport and airplanes leaves the communal life untouched—except that the annual Cattle Show is reached more easily. The islands are rich in prehistoric remains. Pictish houses and underground chambers abound. There are also countless remains of Viking occupation—the golden period of history in Orkney. A fine megalithic ring and an ancient chamber said to be 4,000 years old have been discovered.

The Shetlands reveal their Viking history in the names of the islands and bays—Hannavoe, Burra Fiord, Noup of Noss. Only one third of the hundred islets which make up the group are inhabited.

The Shetlands are wilder than the Orkneys, the soil less fertile. In several places the rocky cliffs rise 500 feet sheer from the restless waves. The men and women work hard for their livelihood, in a land of rough, coarse, wind-blown grass, thin soil, rocks, heather, sheep, ponies and peat, a land where cottage corners are rounded as protection against

gales. Around the crofts the farmers raise crops of oats, potatoes, and turnips. Like their ancestors before them, they use peat for fuel.

Shetland wool has wide renown, and forms a major industry among the 20,000 Shetlanders. The women sit inside their white, low-roofed cottages, working on woollen garments, which form the export trade of the islands. To most of them the outside world is just as much a mystery as are these northern islands to the people of the British mainland—who cannot journey to them now without a permit.

J. A. M.

.. Britain Experiments

(Continued from Page 6)

same squalor from which they escaped? One aspect of this problem is that the need for a building program on an impressive scale and to a national plan has never before been so obviously impressed upon the public.

But the evacuation and its effects do not only concern children. They concern business houses, government departments, town-landowners, and local authorities. Nobody can say what the ultimate result of wartime mass migration is going to be, but, with many "evacuated" concerns finding it is cheaper and just as convenient to have part, at least, of their affairs conducted out of town, with the rating and rental systems of some areas in consequent chaos with local authorities finding their obligations increased while many of their executive powers are usurped by the national control which governs everything from birdseed to coal mines, it is patent that many aspects of British life and Government will be due for reconsideration during the war.

It is being queried whether the present complex basis of local government may not largely vanish and its place be taken by a system of regional government based on the 12 Regional Commissioners appointed before war began to take over complete control of the country on an area plan should communications with Whitehall and Parliament Square be seriously threatened by air attack. It has already been mentioned that trade unions as a collective force are beginning to start operations on a similar regional basis though different reasons. Road Transport is even now controlled in the national interest along these lines. The Ministry of Supply has appointed its own Regional Commissioners. So has the Ministry of Home Security. If the replanning of local government is found desirable here is machinery already established.

Present arrangements in the international field may also form the basis for important peacetime developments. The Dominions stand more united with the mother coun-

try than they have been since their attainment of separate status. This is not merely a case of emotional unity. Co-operation goes so far that several Cabinet ministers from the Dominions are now resident in London.

In its relations with its ally France, Britain has been content to forego some portion of its own individual sovereignty. Through the close co-operation between the two War Cabinets, the mutual machinery of the two Treasuries, the exchange of ministerial personnel, the Government of one country may vitally affect day-to-day affairs of the citizens of the other. The question is being raised whether when the war is over, the machinery of inter-state co-operation need be entirely discarded.

To sum up, Britain has been forced by necessity to make vast changes in its democratic structure: many of these changes, those which concern only the conduct of war, have a temporary character; some while not necessarily permanent, provide a basis for change if necessary. A few have already assumed significantly lasting characteristics. And, permeating all, appears to be a more general feeling that leadership is not incompatible with democracy. How far this feeling will gain strength depends, in the end, on the experiences of the traditionally democratic British people under the wartime system of complete control.

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